





C&D

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

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Trade Marks Law

INSTITUTE RECOMMENDS CHANGES

IT is wrong that unused trade marks should "clutter up" the Trade Marks Register, says the Institute of Trade Mark Agents.

The Institute recommends that a mark should be removed from the Register if it has ceased to be used for a period of five years. A subcommittee of the Institute has been considering the United Kingdom Trade Marks Act, 1938, having regard to court decisions, administration problems, commercial practice and new thoughts on overseas trade mark legislation. The findings are published as "Recommendations for Amendment of the United Kingdom Trade Marks Act, 1939." The Institute also suggests that it should be made easier to remove a trade mark from the Register if it can be proved that confusion arises from its use. The United Kingdom Act is thought to be basically sound and the Institute believes that the definition of a trade mark need not be disturbed but should be amended to include goods or services. The subcommittee considered whether the rights of a registered trade-mark proprietor could be enlarged so as to make it an infringement for a company to be incorporated with a name confusingly similar to a registered trade mark. Whilst deploring there has not been a closer liaison between the Registrar of Companies and the Registrar of Trade Marks, it decided, however, that the proper place for amendments was in the Companies Act, with official cross-searching by respective Registrars. The Committee also considered whether or not entries in dictionaries and misuse of trade marks in editorial matter should be brought within the scope of

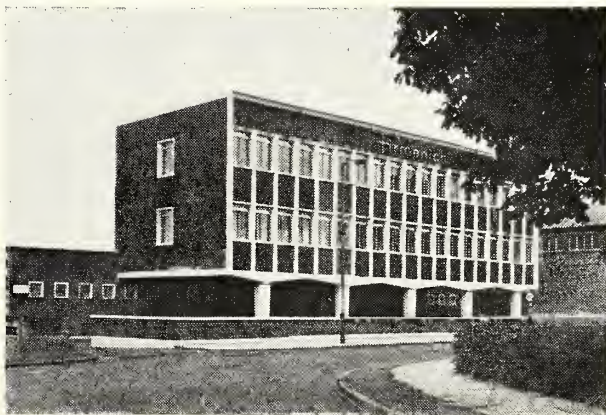
the infringement section of the Trade Marks Act, but came to the conclusion that such an inclusion was not justified. Improvements in the regulations concerning certification trade marks are suggested, as is clarification of the position concerning common user rights. There are recommendations, too, in connection with the removal of a registered trade mark from the Register and the suggestion that there is "both merit and need in having some symbol which is recognised under the Act as being an equivalent of 'Registered Trade Mark,' and the Committee recommend that, in any amending legislation, the use of such a symbol should be provided for." The recommendations also deal with registered users, assignment, defensive registrations, and trade-mark agents. Copies may be obtained from the secretary, Institute of Trade Marks Agents, 69 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4.

Pharmacopoeia & Codex

1968 EDITIONS PUBLISHED

PUBLISHED simultaneously on September 4, the British Pharmacopoeia 1968 (price £8) and the British Pharmaceutical Codex, 1968 (price £7) both become official on March 3, 1969. The new Pharmacopoeia contains 1149 monographs, including 93 not in the previous edition. The B.P.C., 1968, contains about 100 entirely new monographs and the formulary is wholly in the metric system.

NOW IN OCCUPATION: New premises on Hayes Road, Southall, Middlesex, recently occupied by Firmenich & Co. (see C. & D., August 10, p. 119) The building offers extensive application facilities for both perfume and flavour work, each section being headed by its own technical manager. Ample warehouse space and modern administration offices complete the new unit, which was designed to give effective impetus to the expansion of the firm's activities in Britain.



Conference Time-table

IN the time-table given below of events during the British Pharmaceutical Conference meeting in Birmingham, September 8-13, light figures indicate morning and heavy figures afternoon events.

Sunday

- 10.00 Conference office open at High Hall, Edgbaston (Hall of residence).
- 8.00 Conference club.

Monday

- 9.00 Conference office open at Haworth lecture theatre.
- 9.45 Coffee.
- 10.45 Opening session. Address by the conference chairman, Mr. H. Burlinson, on "The Evolution of the Compressed Tablet."
- 2.00 Ladies' excursion.
- 2.15 Science sessions.
- 8.00 Academic reception, University of Aston.

Tuesday

- 9.30 Professional session: "The Effect of the Dickson Judgment on the Profession of Pharmacy."
- Science session.
- Ladies' excursion.
- 1.30 Ladies' excursions. Golf tournament at Edgbaston Golf Club.
- 2.00 and 2.15 Discussion forum — "Advances in Tablets and Tableting Techniques."
- British Society for the History of Pharmacy session.
- 8.00 Civic reception, Council House.

Wednesday

- 9.30 Professional session: "The Effect of Recent Legislation on Pharmaceutical Practice."
- Science session.
- Ladies' excursion.
- 2.00 Ladies' excursion.
- 2.15 Science sessions.
- 7.00 Banquet, Top Rank suite.

Thursday

- 9.30 Conference lecture: "Protein Synthesis and the Genetic Code," by Professor A. Korner.
- 12.45 Conference excursion.
- 7.30 Mass at University Chaplaincy, Hamson's Road, Edgbaston.
- National Association of Women Pharmacists, Students' Union (Mermaid lounge).
- 8.00 Conference club, Students' Union.
- Guild of Public Pharmacists reception, Nuffield House, Queen Elizabeth Hospital.
- Institute of Pharmacy Management sherry party, Students' Union.

Friday

- 9.30 Symposium session—"Delayed Release Formulations."
- Ladies' excursion.
- 2.30 Closing session.
- 8.00 Conference ball, Top Rank suite.

Drug Literature

SURVEY SHOWS QUALITY DIFFERENCES

"DEFICIENCIES" in current pharmaceutical literature have been revealed in a survey carried out by Mr. J. Jacobs (department of pharmacy, Westminster Hospital) and reported in the September issue of *Practitioner*. Standard information booklets on 1,099 products from thirty companies were obtained, and Mr. Jacobs was led to conclude that, while some of the booklets were "well thought out, well collected, accurate, easy to read and up to date," other publications were "almost unreadable, badly produced and . . . already out of date some years ago." Some literature appeared not to comply with the advertising code of practice of the Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry, omitting therapeutic effects, drug metabolism and therapeutic incompatibilities. "Most firms largely ignored the fate of drugs after administration." Sixty per cent. of the literature gave no details of side effects and some printed statements "were at variance with information in reference texts." Literature supplied by "standard-preparation firms" was found to be generally sparse, being limited to dose forms, packs and prices. Mr. Jacobs notes that, though such products are normally priced lower than similar proprietary preparations, "the user receives a lower standard of drug information service." Another of his comments is that pharmaceutical data, such as stability, incompatibilities and diluents are invariably omitted, and that for only 27 per cent. of products were any pharmaceutical properties mentioned. The author looks forward to better standards being enforced under the Medicines Bill.

Photographic Equipment

HIGHER DELIVERIES IN FIRST QUARTER

TOTAL value of photographic equipment delivered by manufacturers in the first quarter of 1968 was £28.96 million, an increase of 31 per cent. over the same period of 1967, according to the Board of Trade's *Business Monitor*. Both home and export markets contributed to the rise, exports increasing by 36 per cent., home deliveries by 27 per cent. On the home market the majority of categories showed increased deliveries, the most significant being miniature photographic cameras, non-cine image projectors, "other" photographic apparatus including document copying machines, and sensitised film. Largest falls in export deliveries compared with the same period of 1967 were in miniature photographic cameras which, valued at £118,000, dropped by 55 per cent., and projectors (£62,000) which dropped by 45 per cent.

Anti-rabies Regulations

CALL FOR A REVIEW

IT is time for the government to appoint a committee to review the methods being used to prevent rabies in Britain, writes Mr. C. Schwartz ("a practising veterinary surgeon") in an article in the August 29 issue of *New*

Scientist. Mr. Schwartz argues that anti-rabies regulations must have the purpose of preventing the disease from becoming endemic and of protecting humans and animals from becoming infected. By the present method of control, he argues, the risk cannot be entirely eliminated. Full protection today demands the use of biologicals. Some British authorities are accused of being loath to put their trust in "a serum-vaccine protection with a 98 per cent. efficiency. . . . They continue to rely solely on a six months' quarantine for a disease now accepted to have an incubation period of as long as twelve months."

Decimal Check List

BOARD EXPLAINS TAX RELIEF

A LIST of necessary preparations for going decimal intended as a guide to industry and commerce in their forward planning is included in the second issue of the Decimal Currency Board's *Newsletter* published on August 28. The list suggests that surveys need to be made of the effects of decimalisation on records, machines, forms, legislative requirements, prices and charges, training and staffing. There are detailed breakdowns of subjects to be considered under various headings. The list is not claimed to be exhaustive and, if necessary, an amended version will be published later. Also included in the *Newsletter* is an explanation of the tax relief which may be obtained by an individual or a company for expenditure incurred as a result of decimalisation if it is wholly and exclusively laid out for the purposes of a business.

Food Additives

CONTAMINANTS COMMITTEE'S REPORT

A REPORT by the Food Additives and Contaminants Committee (H.M. Stationery Office, price 2s. 9d.), proposes controls on the remaining classes of food additives not previously considered. The Committee considers that permitted lists should be established for acids, buffers, bases, humectants, sequestrants, propellants and glazing, anti-foaming, anti-caking and firming or crisping agents. Specifications of purity should be laid down for permitted substances. Publication of the report does not commit Ministers and, before deciding on action, they will give full consideration to any representations made to the secretary, Food Standards Division, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Great Westminster House, Horseferry Road, London, S.W.1, to arrive not later than November 29.

Retail Scholarships

APPRECIATION FOR TRAINING PIONEER

THE Retail Trades Education Council is proposing to raise at least £2,500 to finance "F. W. Lawe Scholarships" to be awarded to any person who has chosen distribution as a career. The scholarships would be a "tangible gesture of appreciation" for Mr. Lawe's services to the Council as its chairman from its inception in 1956 to earlier this year. Contributions to the Fund are

being sought from retail firms and individuals and should be sent to the secretary, R.T.E.C., 56 Russell Square, London, W.C.1.

Fire at a Pharmacy

STOCK SAVED AT NORTHAMPTON CO-OP

PROMPT action by Northampton fire brigade prevented a major loss of stock recently at the main premises of Northampton Co-operative Chemists, Ltd. The fire started in a refrigerator compressor tray used for cooling bottles in the main block in Abington Street and spread to departments directly above the pharmacy. Firemen quickly put tarpaulins over the pharmacy stock and less than 20 per cent. of the stock had to be withdrawn from sale.

IRISH NEWS

THE REPUBLIC

Exports in 1967

PHARMACEUTICALS UP 18.7 PER CENT.

DOMESTIC exports and re-exports from Ireland in 1967 were valued at £313.7 million, an increase, in money terms, of 40.4 m. (14.7 per cent.) over 1966, the previous record year. The figures are given in the annual report for 1967 of the Irish Export Board, Lansdowne House, Ballsbridge, Dublin, 4 (the report is available free from the Board's offices in Great Britain at 150 New Bond Street, London, W.1, and 58 Piccadilly Plaza, Manchester). Exports of chemical and pharmaceutical products totalled £8.442 m. (1966 £6.898 m.). Under that heading are grouped (i) medicinal and pharmaceutical products (ii) all other chemicals. "From the first group has come the massive growth in production and exports which has been the most conspicuous feature of the industry in recent years". It accounted for 79 per cent. of exports in the category during 1967, increasing by £1.3 m. (18.7 per cent.) over 1966 levels to £6.7 m. Largest single market, worth £1.8 m., was the United States. Next came Great Britain and Northern Ireland, taking £1.1 m. Exports of all other chemicals increased from £1.4 m. to £1.75 m., organic and inorganic chemicals from £311,000 to £439,000. Exports of manufactured fertilisers (all to Britain) dropped from £241,000 to £27,000. Essential oils, perfume materials, etc., fell from £218,000 to £66,000 though sales of perfumes, cosmetics and toilet preparations jumped from £60,000 to £146,000, sales of those items to Great Britain and Northern Ireland increasing from £49,000 to £107,000. Exports of plastic material were up from £227,000 to £258,000 scientific instruments by £2 m. (150 per cent.) to £3.5 m.

IRISH BREVITIES

THE REPUBLIC

IRISH pharmacy was represented at the International Pharmaceutical Federation annual congress in Hamburg by Mr. J. P. O'Donnell (a member of Council, Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland), Professor R. F. Timoney (dean of the College of Pharmacy) and Mr. B. R. Smith (secretary, Irish Drug Association).

NEWS IN BRIEF

A MOTION critical of prescription charges and the exemption scheme was passed by the Trades Union Congress centenary conference on September 3.

A FIFTH edition of the careers pamphlet "The Retail Trade and You" has been published (price 1s. 6d.) by the Retail Trades Education Council, 56 Russell Square, London, W.C.1.

A TOTAL of forty-seven official documents have to be supplied by Executive Councils to new chemist contractors in Scotland. A list issued by the Scottish Home and Health Department also names 120 documents to be sent to doctors new to a Council's list and thirteen to be sent to new dentists.

DISODIUM cromoglycate [Intal] and arsanilic acid and its sodium salt prepared for veterinary use, have been exempted from purchase tax as from August 23. Under the No. 4 Purchase Tax Direction, 1968, they have been added to Head III of the Schedule (see *C. & D. Year Book*, p. 267).

THE Health Services and Public Health Act, 1968 (Commencement No. 1) Order 1968 (H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 9d.) prescribes September 9 and October 1 as appointed days for the coming into force of various provisions of the Act. A similar Order has been made in respect of Scotland (H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s.).

THE Cosmetic Industry Club, an international social club for members of all sections of the cosmetic industry, was founded in London on July 19. The founders hope to launch a membership campaign in the trade press in October. Secretary is Mr. M. A. Murray-Pearce, Editor, *International Perfumer*, 149 Fleet Street, London, E.C.4.

THE Scottish Home and Health Department has issued a circular (memorandum E.C.S. (P) 25A/1968 showing comparative costs of seven systemic corticosteroids. Costs range from 11s. 0½d. or fifty 5-mgm. prednisolone or prednisone tablets to 62s. 5½d. for that number of 4 mgm. methylprednisolone tablets.

OFFICERS of the National Association of Women Pharmacists for 1968-69 are as follows; — *President*, Mrs. I. M. Z. Elliott; *Vice-presidents*, Miss M. C. Islip and Mrs. Estelle Leigh; *Treasurer*, Mrs. A. Greenwood; *Employment Secretary*, Mrs. L. E. Davis; *Registrar*, Mrs. Doris Evans; *News Letter Editor*, Mrs. O. C. Heading; *Secretary*, Miss E. C. Lindsay-Rae, 66 Hampstead High Street, London, N.W.3. [The list given in the September issue of the Association's *News Letter*, the Editor of that publication points out, contains an error.]

SPORT

GOLF

IRISH CHEMISTS' GOLFING SOCIETY. A large attendance did battle at the Hermitage on August 22 for prizes presented by Gillespie & Co., Ltd. The awards were presented at supper in the clubhouse by the managing director of the company (Mr. A. B. Hensley). *Results*: (Stableford) I, G. Golden (12), 43; A. Walsh (12), 39. *Class 2*, I, J. O'Connor (14), 8; 2, C. Martin (21), 34. *Best score on first nine holes*, S. Carroll, 20; J. Lennon, 19. *Best Gross Score*, T. J. Lynch. Next outing, Montarf, September 11.

TOPICAL REFLECTIONS

By Xrayser

Half-crowns

We have tended, perhaps, to be so preoccupied with the effects of prescription charges on our own way of life as to lose sight of the overall picture of what they mean to the public. There has been a well-intentioned effort to minimise hardship by the creation of certain categories of exemption, though the machinery evolved to deal with such exceptions makes the contraptions of Heath Robinson (not the Minister) look like the creations of genius. With the assistance of pharmacists and their staffs the requisite lubrication has helped to overcome some of the creaking. But even when allowance has been made for the limited categories of the chronic sick, the elderly, the young, mothers and mothers-to-be, besides those whose circumstances have compelled them to seek financial help through social security, there remains evidence that the reimposition of charges has interfered with the original ideals of a National Health Service. Illness is seen once more to be a social evil that must be penalised. I have already met, as many of my colleagues must have, examples of the breadwinner who has, on medical advice, had to stop work. He suffers an immediate fall in his income. And that is the moment when, at the rate of half-a-crown per item, the already limited household income becomes still more curtailed. In such a case within the past week a patient's doctor prescribed four items, at a cost of ten shillings. Where such illness is recurrent but not regarded as chronic, that seems to me to contradict the intentions of the Health Service. I know that machinery exists to minimise hardship, but there are still many who shrink from asking for help, no matter what euphemism is applied to it. When the first prescription levy was introduced it was described as a tax on sickness. That epithet remains. I have felt self-conscious on occasion in answering questions on the subject, but those responsible should feel shame.

New prescribing

Those responsible for teaching the art of prescribing to the doctors of today and tomorrow seem to have set themselves the task of altering, so far as is possible, everything that has come to be regarded as traditional if not sacrosanct. The increased use of the metric system occasions no surprise, for we are committed to the change in fields other than that of medicine, and its growth has been accepted pharmaceutically for years. But there are other changes in prescribing practice, one of which is the abolition of that delightful form of shorthand known as medical Latin. The new product of the medical schools is now taught to abjure such quaint terms as *t.i.d.*, and to use English pure and undefiled. But young doctors are busy men and have to take short cuts, so now we see *t.a.w.*—which, on inquiry, turns out to mean twice a week. Or *a.m.*, which I had innocently thought was "in the morning," but turned out to be "after meals." Any period of transition is not without *t.t.* (teething troubles, if you must know.) I am now in process of trying to decide if *p.m.* means *post meridem* or per morning. Progress is not without its hazards. And what, having decided how many capsules are to be taken daily, constitutes a month's supply? Thirty days hath September . . .

Razors

I made a brief reference last week to a time when the safety razor was unknown. I note on p. 180 that sales of complete sets of safety razors and blades increased substantially in the second quarter of 1968 as compared with the corresponding period of 1967. Despite that statement of solid fact there is no noticeable diminution in the number of the bearded and long-haired. And mechanised combine-harvesters in the form of electric razors of the most ingenious types continue to reach the market. I await eagerly the highest refinement of all — one that will switch on automatically at a predetermined time in the morning, swing over the bed on a long arm and allow me to wake shaved, if not quite in my right mind.

OVERSEAS NEWS

INDIA

Call for Nationalisation

THE Upper and Lower Houses of the Indian Parliament on August 26 concurred in a recommendation to refer to a joint committee the Patents Bill, 1967, which seeks to amend and consolidate the law relating to patents (see *C. & D.*, August 24, p. 173). The Minister of State for Industrial Development said that, though inventions should be free for use by all, due regard had to be paid to international practice. The patent law must be used as a flexible and potent instrument for achieving technological independence. The Minister assured the House that no pressure or blackmail would make the Government deviate from its path. The Bill was, he said, "a powerful instrument to check the growth of monopoly in the drug and medicine industries." One member, who alleged that legislation on patents had been

delayed because of pressure from foreign monopolists, demanded nationalisation of all foreign drug-manufacturing firms and adequate encouragement to Indian producers. Another member said the royalty of 4 per cent. the Bill provided for the patentee was inadequate.

UNITED STATES

Carbon Tetrachloride Ban Stayed

A Government order banning carbon tetrachloride in products intended for household use has been stayed pending a public hearing. The Food and Drug Administration published a regulation recently banning the chemical from household products on the ground that it was an unnecessary hazard. The hearing was requested by the Chemical Specialties Manufacturers' Association, Inc., New York, which is contending that there is no factual basis for the F.D.A. finding.

Future of Independent Pharmacies

"SINCE 1958 chain retail drug sales have increased from 40.6 per cent. to 51.3 per cent. of the total, and the growth of chain prescription volume has been even more dramatic during the past decade," said Dr. W. S. Apple (American Pharmaceutical Association's executive director) at the recent annual meeting of the District of Columbia Pharmaceutical Association. "Pharmacists who see their future in chain drug stores as owners, managers or even employees have good cause for being optimistic. On the other hand, pharmacists who believe that the independent drug store is an indestructible American institution might recognise that their future is more precarious than some people would have them believe." Dr. Apple concluded that the survival of the self-employed pharmacist was essential to the welfare of the employed pharmacist.

LONDON B.PHARM. EXAMINATION

Successful 1968 candidates

THE following were successful in the 1968 examination for the University of London B.Pharm. degree held under the revised regulations. Degrees were awarded on August 1.

Internal Students

First-class honours

PATRICIA M. AUSTIN
CATHELINE M. GREAVES
W. A. LARGE
N. L. POYSER
*CHRISTINE E. RANBY

Second-class honours (upper division)

*H. ADLER
*PAMELA A. M. ARMSTRONG
JOSEPHINE E. ARTHAN
MARGARET J. BIRKS
*JENNIFER M. BRADBURY
*J. R. BRITTEN
B. BUSHILL
B. CARMAN-MEAKIN
ALISON M. CURD
N. S. DOGGETT
ROSEMARIE FINCH
*LINDA C. FLEMING
*A. M. GILBERT
D. R. GREEN
*LORNA M. HARRIS
J. L. HART
*P. J. HOUGHTON
*BRIDGET M. HUGHES-PENNEY
P. P. A. HUMPHREY
M. J. HUNT
J. R. JOHNSON
MARIE B. LANE
J. M. LAYMAN
*C. R. LAZARUS
*LORRAINE J. MARCO
*P. MELNICK
*C. R. PALMER
*M. E. PICKUP
D. J. PRIAULX
*JANE W. RHEAD
*MARGARET A. RICHARDSON
*ROSEMARY D. SALTER
*DIANNE E. SMITH
*PAMELA M. SMITH
E. E. THORPE
C. A. WALDEN
P. G. WATERMAN
VALERIE J. WHELDON

Second-class honours
(lower division)
CELIA L. BAGNALL
JUDITH A. BARONS
*P. J. BECKLEY
R. J. BIRCHER

*G. A. BOORMAN
*A. P. A. BRACKENBURY
M. BRANDON
*R. H. CLARKE
R. A. CLAYTON
*JACQUELINE A. CRAWFORD
S. DAVIES
R. D. FEINMESSER
K. FIDLER
*MARGARET A. FRANKLIN
WENDY S. GREEN
LINDA M. HARRIS
J. N. C. HEALEY
*B. C. HIBBERD
R. T. HOTSTON
MARGARET HUMBLE
*P. HUNT
R. C. M. D. HYAMS
*R. S. JACOBS
*D. W. JOHNSON
P. JONES
*ROSEMARY J. KEY
*G. R. KEYSSELL
*KAY M. KROCKEL
PATRICIA M. LEAFORD
DIANA M. LEE
*D. R. MACARTHUR
*VIVIANNE K. MAKINS
*J. S. MILLER
M. J. B. NOBLET
G. S. ODZIEMSKI
F. O. OGUNBANJO
R. J. OWEN
*VERONICA A. OWEN
E. E. PARKS
M. J. PARSONS
*A. P. PHILLIPS
J. RAMSDEN
*PAMELA A. RAWSON
JOAN M. E. REARY
NARLEEN M. REID
JOANNA RICKINSON
*SUSAN P. RODGERS
*P. J. ROGERS
*M. A. SHERMAN
*B. SHOOTER
VIVIAN G. STANDRING
*P. STREET
*D. J. TEMPLE
*CAROLYN F. TREGENZA
*JUDITH M. VAUGHAN
R. G. WATERS
B. WILLIAMS

Pass

ALISON F. BAILEY
*JOANNE BROWN
*H. H. CHISSICK
*B. P. ELLIS
*J. HAYES
A. D. HAYNES
BARBARA LACE
*NG BOON CHENG

*C. B. J. PLAIL

*MADELAINE A. PRINGLE
M. J. PROCTOR
R. T. QUESTED
S. J. A. STEADMAN
BRENDA J. STOCKHAM
K. J. WALKER
K. M. WILLIAMS

The following candidate was successful under the old regulations.

*F. G. PAUL (second class honours, lower division)

*Students marked with an asterisk attended Chelsea College of Science and Technology; others attended the School of Pharmacy.

External Students

First-class honours

A. L. CRIPPS, Portsmouth
JANET B. SCOTTON, Leicester

Second-class honours

(upper division)
KATHLEEN ASTLE, Leicester
M. C. BAYLY, Brighton
P. B. MURIUKI, Leicester
G. D. REES, Leicester
J. W. ROBERTSON, Sunderland

Second-class honours

(lower division)
D. S. ALLEN, Leicester
M. K. ALLUM, Brighton
G. W. ARCHER, Portsmouth
D. M. BARBANEL, Brighton
A. R. BARRINGTON, Leicester
M. P. BATSON, Leicester
J. C. BERRILL, Brighton
GINA J. BRIDGER, Portsmouth
P. J. CAHALIN, Brighton
C. R. CAREW, Brighton
P. N. COHEN, Brighton
P. S. COLLIER, Sunderland
D. F. COOPER, Brighton
B. P. CURWAIN, Brighton
D. E. DOBBS, Sunderland
M. G. DODD, Portsmouth
CATHERINE A. EISENKAM, London and Brighton
S. A. GADHIA, Sunderland
P. M. GOLDFIELD, Brighton
R. M. GOLDSMITH, Leicester
ELENA J. GRANT, Portsmouth
P. T. GROSSMITH, Brighton
D. F. HAWKINS, Portsmouth
P. L. HYDE, Brighton
R. H. P. JONES, Leicester
W. E. JONES, Brighton
D. R. KENT, Brighton
A. R. KORSNER, Brighton
P. LADBROOK, Brighton

I. J. LINNETT, Portsmouth

S. R. LISTER, Brighton
P. A. MCCREE, Sunderland
B. M. MASON, Sunderland
A. S. MONACO, Brighton
A. MOULD, Leicester
P. F. MURPHY, Sunderland
M. J. NASH, Brighton
D. V. OXLEY, Portsmouth
S. H. PATEL, Brighton
CELINE F. RACHSTRAW, Brighton
E. W. F. RAWSTRON, Sunderland
R. P. L. RIBOLLA, Portsmouth
M. S. F. ROSS, Portsmouth
LYNDA C. SCOGGINS, Portsmouth
ANGELA M. SHEPPARD, Leicester
MARGUERITE A. SIMPSON, Portsmouth
G. S. SMITH, Brighton
T. J. SMITH, Brighton
F. STANTON, Leicester
E. TOMLINSON, Portsmouth
ROSALIND M. TURTLE, Brighton
C. VIRDEN, Portsmouth
CELIA VIVIAN, Sunderland

Pass

I. H. BORNO, Sunderland
H. M. ESMAIL, Sunderland
LESLEY J. GOLDER, Brighton
R. J. HOLLOWAY, Brighton
MARGERY HORNE, Brighton
B. O. IDOWU, Sunderland
KATHLEEN M. JONES, Sunderland
B. R. PATEL, Leicester
C. R. PATEL, Sunderland
N. A. PETTET, Brighton
S. C. PUGB, Brighton
P. SENDELL, Sunderland
CHRISTINE J. SMITH, Leicester
G. D. SMITH, Leicester
SANDRA WARRINGTON, Sunderland
B. C. E. WATSON, Brighton

VACCINATIONS AND IMMUNISATIONS

Minister recommends new schedule to doctors

THE Minister of Health is recommending to doctors the revised schedule of vaccinations and immunisations forecast in the annual report of the Central Health Services Council (see *C. & D.*, July 20, p. 48). The schedule is set out in the table at the foot of page.

Notes accompanying the schedule state that the basic course of immunisation against diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus and poliomyelitis should be completed at as early an age as possible consistent with the likelihood of a good immunological response. Live measles vaccine should not be given to children below the age of nine months, since it usually fails to immunise such children owing to the presence of maternally transmitted antibodies. Routine primary vaccination against smallpox should normally be deferred until the second year of life after vaccination against measles.

The desirable commencing age for immunisation is said to be six months of age because (a) before that the antibody response may be reduced by the presence of maternal antibody; (b) the child's antibody-forming mechanism is immature in the early months of life; and (c) severe reactions to pertussis vaccine are less common in children

over six months old than at three months of age.

If no immunisation, or an incomplete basic course of immunisation, has been given before school entry the full basic course of diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis and poliomyelitis immunisation should be given at school entry, but vaccination against smallpox should not be undertaken unless a need arises.

Primary Vaccinations

Primary vaccination against smallpox in early childhood should, it is stated, be regarded as the first of a series of vaccinations to be given through childhood to adult life. Primary vaccination is not advised as a routine after early childhood.

An interval of three to four weeks should normally be allowed to elapse between the administration of any two live vaccines or between the administration of diphtheria/tetanus/pertussis vaccine and a live vaccine, other than oral poliomyelitis vaccine, whichever is given first.

The local epidemiological situation may sometimes call for earlier B.C.G. vaccination, say the notes, and a local health authority may vaccinate school children aged ten years or more if

that appears to be justified. In certain areas B.C.G. vaccine is given as a routine in infancy.

LEGAL REPORTS

Alleged Failure to Enter Register

REMANDED overnight in order that a doctor could be brought to court to give evidence, Gordon Leverage Davidson, M.P.S., 53 de Frene Road, London, S.E.16, appeared at Old Street magistrates' court on August 28 to answer eighteen summonses brought under the Dangerous Drugs Act. Davidson, who had nothing to say in answer to the summonses, was committed for trial to the Inner London Quarter Sessions on his own bail in £500. He had been summoned for having failed, on seven different occasions between May 1 1967 and February 26 1968, while pharmacist in charge at Albemarle Chemists Ltd., 260 Upper Street, Islington, London, N.1, to keep a register as required by the regulations, to enter in the register true particulars of the quantities of drugs obtained by him and for having failed, on eleven occasions, to enter particulars of quantities of drugs supplied by him.

COMPANY NEWS

Previous year's figures in parentheses

UNIGATE, LTD.—Group sales in year ended March 31 rose by £17 m. to £293 m. and profits, before tax, from £8,072,000 (£9,629,000). Dividend is 14.9 per cent. (against 14 per cent.).

MONSANTO CHEMICALS, LTD.—Net sales for half-year ended June 30, £15.5 m. (£14.3 m. in same 1967 period); net operating profit £1.7 m. (£1.6 m.); profit after tax £964,000 (£797,000). A first interim dividend of threepence per share is declared (same).

CRODA PREMIER, LTD.—The company has for the second time raised its bid for British Glues and Chemicals, Ltd. (*C. & D.*, August 17, p. 140). The latest offer prices British Glues' shares at 16s. each, against the first of 10s. 6d. and the second of 12s.

LEWIS & PEAT, LTD.—Profits before taxation for year ended March 31 amount to £1,115,856 (£839,185); taxation, £458,740 (£342,435) and available profit for appropriation, £458,384 (£349,469). Total dividend for year is 30 per cent. (same).

PIFCO HOLDINGS, LTD.—Dividend for year ended April 30 is raised from 40 per cent. to 41.4 per cent.—the maximum permitted. Profits before tax advanced from £347,735 to £407,277 after depreciation of £9,154 (£9,526). Tax amounted to £172,076 (£148,337) leaving a net balance of £235,201 (£199,398).

GLAXO LABORATORIES (INDIA), LTD.—The company are to capitalise Rs. 8 million in 800,000 9 per cent. irredeemable preference shares of Rs. 10 each and to issue them to British Drug Houses Group, Ltd., U.K., in consideration of its subsidiary, British Drug House (India) Private, Ltd. The preference shares will be allotted in the ratio of four for every three

SCHEDULE OF VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION PROCEDURES

AGE	PROPHYLACTIC	INTERVAL	NOTES
During first year of life	Diph/Tet/Pert. and oral Polio vaccine. (First dose)		The earliest age at which the first dose should be given is 3 months, but a better general immunological response can be expected if the first dose is delayed to 6 months of age.
	Diph/Tet/Pert. and oral Polio vaccine (Second dose)	Preferably after an interval of 6-8 weeks.	
	Diph/Tet/Pert. and oral Polio vaccine. (Third dose)	Preferably after an interval of 6 months.	
During second year of life	Measles vaccination.	After an interval of not less than 3-4 weeks.	While the second year is recommended for routine vaccination against smallpox, in individual cases and if special circumstances call for it, vaccination against smallpox may be carried out during the first year.
	Smallpox vaccination.	After an interval of not less than 3-4 weeks.	
At 5 years of age or school entry	Diph/Tet and oral Polio vaccine or Diph/Tet/Polio vaccine Smallpox revaccination	Polio vaccine or	With the exception of smallpox revaccination these may be given, if desired, at 3 years of age to children entering nursery schools, attending day nurseries or living in children's homes.
Between 10 and 13 years of age	B.C.G. vaccine.		For tuberculin negative children.
At 15-19 years of age or on leaving school.	Polio vaccine (oral or inactivated). Tetanus toxoid. Smallpox revaccination.		

equity shares of British Drug House (India) Private, Ltd., held.

WILKINSON SWORD, LTD.—Unaudited profits before tax, for six months ended June 30, £1'67 m. (£1'36 m. in same period of 1967). An interim dividend of 12½ per cent. (10 per cent.) is declared but the increase is to adjust the disparity between the interim and final dividends. Group profit after tax is £957,000 (£754,000).

ASHE CHEMICAL, LTD.—Group pre-tax profit is up from £139,000 to £157,000 in the first half of the year. Due to seasonal factors second half profits normally exceed those in the first six months. An unchanged interim dividend of 12 per cent. is declared, and the directors say that the final (12 per cent. previously) will depend upon ultimate profits and Government policy at the time.

BERK, LTD.—Group operating profit before tax for the six months to July 1 was £572,000 (£356,400 in same 1967 period) and after deducting tax and minority interests, £300,900 (£187,800). Sales at £9'86 m. were 9 per cent. higher than in the corresponding period, although they included only the group share of the sales of St. Albans Sand and Gravel Co., Ltd., and B.C.A. Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., both of which companies became 50-per-cent.-owned subsidiaries on July 1, 1967. All divisions have contributed to the increase. Profit, before tax, at £572,000 was 60 per cent. up, but certain exceptional factors, including devaluation, to some extent contributed to the result. It is not expected that the same profit will be earned in the second half of the year although it is anticipated that the total profit for the year will exceed £1 m. Treasury permission has been obtained to increase the dividend to a maximum for the year of 8d. per share. The board has declared an interim dividend of fourpence (threepence halfpenny).

BUSINESS CHANGES

DAVID FARGIE CHEMISTS have acquired the pharmacy of Roy Ward David (Chemists), Ltd., 7 Mill Street, Tonyrefail, nr. Porth, Glam.

DISTRENE, LTD., have transferred their Midlands office to 692 Warwick Road, Solihull, Warwicks (telephone 021-705 7319).

FOLLOWING the death of Mr. H. E. Daniel (see col. 3), the business of H. E. Daniel, Ltd., Stoney Lane, London, S.E.19, will be managed by his son (Mr. Howard B. Daniel).

MR. H. G. BROCKHURST, M.P.S., has closed down his pharmacy at 74 Manor Drive, Barnet, Herts, and is moving to Boscombe, where he has purchased an optician's practice.

THE W. & R. Hatrick branch of Vestric, Ltd., in Glasgow will commence trading from its new premises at Alma Street, Glasgow, E.1, on September 9. (Telephones: 554 4831 (orders) and 556 1231 (office)).

TANNERS (CHEMISTS), LTD., are purchasing from Hygienic Stores, Ltd. (whose address since September 3 has been 143 Charing Cross Road, London, W.C.2), the business of William Bud-

dles & Co., 95, Charing Cross Road, London, W.C.2.

DAWSON & BARFOS, LTD., are transferring their head office to 17 Iddesleigh House, Caxton Street, London, S.W.1 (telephone: 01-799 2684), early in September. The company's machinery export division under Mr. C. G. Pountney will also be located there.

APPOINTMENTS

Executives

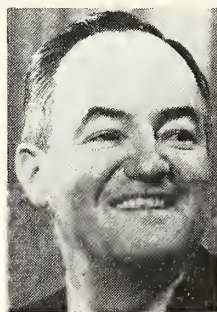
SYNTEX PHARMACEUTICALS, LTD., have appointed Mr. R. Priddy (formerly field sales manager) their home sales manager. Mr. B. Haigh (formerly training officer) takes over as field sales manager, retaining responsibility for training as senior training officer. Mr. B. Anderson (formerly assistant export manager) is now export sales manager. From October 1, Mr. I. Jowett (advertising and sales promotion manager) is to be appointed market planning manager and Mr. L. Haines, his present assistant, will take over as advertising and sales promotion manager.

PERSONALITIES

DR. JEREMY WRIGHT, who qualified as a pharmacist in Britain in 1962, has been appointed assistant professor of pharmaceutical chemistry at Maryland University, Baltimore, U.S.A., from September 20. For two years Dr. Wright has been doing research at California University, San Francisco.

DR. C. RAMBOER, a young Belgian scientist who has been working in the department of internal medicine at the University of Louvain for the past three years on studies related to the spleen and liver is to continue studies in that field under the direction of Dr. R. Williams in the clinical research department, King's College Medical School, London, with the aid of a fellowship from the Wellcome Trust.

SENATOR HUBERT H. HUMPHREY, Vice-president of the United



States has been nominated as the Democratic Party's candidate for Presidency in this year's Presidential election in November. The Vice-president, an honorary member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain since June 1967, received a degree from Denver College of Pharmacy in 1933. After completing his secondary education he studied at the University of Minnesota for two years until the economic depression of 1931 forced him to leave for lack of funds. For the next six years he worked in his father's pharmacy except for a six-month period at Denver to complete his studies. He graduated B.A. with honours in 1939 and M.A. in 1940. Mr. Humphrey entered politics a few years afterwards,

being elected mayor of Minneapolis in 1945 and 1947 and elected to the Senate in 1948. He was re-elected in 1954 and 1960 and became Vice-president in January 1965.

DEATHS

AITCHISON.—On August 18, Mr. John (Jock) Aitchison, M.P.S., Woodhurst, Old Park Road, London, N.13. Mr. Aitchison qualified in 1914.

BRADLEY.—On August 20, Mr. James Edmund Bradley, M.P.S., 11 Alma Road, Birkdale, Southport, Lancs. Mr. Bradley qualified in 1923.

DANIEL.—On August 22 following injuries received in a road accident Mr. Howard Edward Daniel, chairman H. E. Daniel, Ltd., St. Bernard Works, Stoney Lane, London, S.E.19.

JOHNSON.—On August 15, Mr. Frank Johnson, M.P.S., 121A King Street, Dukinfield, Cheshire. Mr. Johnson qualified in 1927.

LAWRENCE.—On August 27, Dr. R. D. Lawrence, F.R.C.P., aged seventy-three. Dr. Lawrence was founder of the Diabetic Association, a leading authority on diabetes, and author of "The Diabetic Life." Himself a diabetic, he introduced the "Lineration Method" of diet control of diabetic patients.

ROBERTSON.—On August 16, Mr. James Robertson, M.P.S., 55 Old Craigie Road, Dundee, Angus. Mr. Robertson qualified in 1913.

THOMAS.—On August 15, Mr. John Thomas, M.P.S., 2 Durham Road, London, N.2. Mr. Thomas qualified in 1928.

WILKINSON.—On August 18, Mr. Harold Wilkinson, M.P.S., 7 Millbank Lane, Thornaby-on-Tees, co. Durham. Mr. Wilkinson qualified in 1929.

WILSON.—On August 14, Mr. Godfrey Wilson, M.P.S., 7 Godfrey Road, Salford 6, Lancs. Mr. Wilson was the husband of Mrs. Dorothy Wilson, M.P.S., he qualified in 1932.

N.H.S. STATISTICS

In ENGLAND during May 22,983,198 prescriptions (14,604,457 forms) were dispensed at a cost of £12,876,571, averaging 134'46d. per prescription.



MISS DIAMON DEB: Winner of recent Diamon Deb competition of Scott & Bowne, Ltd., 50 Upper Brook Street, London, W.1, was Miss Susan Holmes, an assistant at Kilburn branch of Boots, Ltd., who becomes "Miss Diamon Deb 1968" and wins £100. She is pictured here receiving her cheque from Mr. John Simcock (product group manager, Scott & Bowne, Ltd.). Competitors were asked to arrange the selling points of the Diamon Deb nail styler in order of importance.

NEW PRODUCTS AND PACKS

PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALITIES

Coronary Vasodilator. — Tillotts Laboratories, 94 Marsham Street, London, S.W.1, are marketing Cedocard tablets, each tablet containing 5 mgm. of 1,4:3,6-dianhydrosorbitol dinitrate (sorbide nitrate), for the treatment and prophylaxis of acute angina. Pack is a container of sixty tablets including dosage box.

Treatment for Psychotic Agitation. — Janssen Pharmaceuticals division of Ortho Pharmaceutical, Ltd., Saunderton, High Wycombe, Bucks, are launching a new speciality Triperidol injection, indicated for the emergency treatment of severely agitated psychotic patients. The product is presented in pack of ten 1-mil ampoules.

Paediatric Analgesic. — A new paediatric formulation of Paracodol is announced by Fisons Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Derby Road, Loughborough, Leics. Each blackcurrant-flavoured tablet contains 125 mgm. of paracetamol and 2 mgm. of codeine phosphate in an effervescent base designed to be equivalent to 370 mgm. of sodium citrate when dissolved in water. The tablets are supplied in pack of ten (2s. 6d.) and dispensing pack of 100. The ten's are packed in counter display unit holding 2 doz.

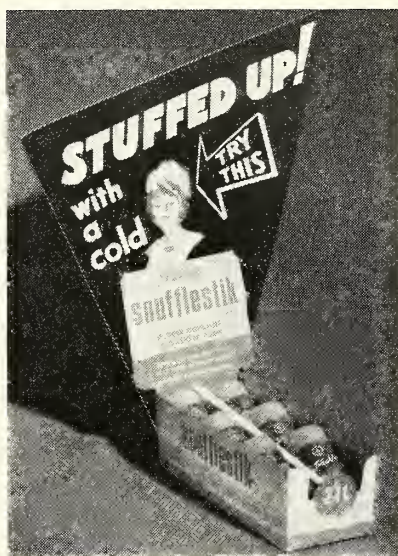
Higher Potency Polio Vaccine. — Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd., Greenford, Middlesex, announce that Polivirin is being replaced by a higher-potency inactivated poliomyelitis vaccine. Each dose of the new vaccine contains the following amounts of killed poliomyelitis virus:—Type 1, modified Brunhilde (Enders), 75 D units, Type 2, MEF 1, 2 D units and Type 3, Saukett, 4 D units. Polivirin (one 1-mil ampoule) is discontinued. The new vaccine becomes known as inactivated poliomyelitis vaccine. Retail price is 13s. 4d.

Non-barbiturate Hypnotic. — Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., Nottingham, NG2 3AA, are announcing to the medical profession on September 14 a non-barbiturate hypnotic Melsed (methaqualone). Within fifteen minutes of administration, Melsed is understood to induce 6-8 hours of restful sleep, followed by an awakening free from headache or drowsiness. As it is, the makers state, rapidly excreted, cumulative effects are unlikely at the recommended dosage. The packs are of 100 and 500 powder-blue/opaque brown capsules each containing 250 mgm.

Against Mouth Ulcers. — The speciality Peralvex, launched by Norgine, Ltd., 26 Bedford Row, London, W.C.1, has been designed to permeate the tissues and exercise a direct astringent and anti-inflammatory action on the epithelial capillaries, as well as having a direct bactericidal action on the salivary flora. Double-blind studies indicated that, in topical treatments of inflammatory diseases of the oral and pharyngeal mucosa, Peralvex was more effective than the cortisones. The product contains 5 per cent. w/v of anthraquinone glycosides and 1 per cent. of salicylic acid. Pack is a 16-mil bottle.

OVER-THE-COUNTER MEDICINALS

Relief From Muscular Pain.—Before launching in Britain Theranyl cream, Medisan AB (affiliates of Pharmacia, Sweden), confirmed its market potential. In Sweden, Theranyl (6s. 9d.) is understood to have gained 33 per cent. of the market less than two years after entry. From a sample of 200 men and women, all muscular pain sufferers who had used other muscular rubs in five major areas in Britain. Results showed that Theranyl was twice as acceptable as preparations currently in use. One popular feature was its lack of odour, which makes Theranyl undetectable in company. Theranyl is recommended for the relief of muscular pains caused by rheumatism, fibrositis, lumbago, neuritis, neuralgia and sciatica. It is also invaluable to athletes under training because of its ability to warm and relax the muscles. Pack is a tube of 50 gm. The product is being manufactured and distributed in the United Kingdom by Biometica, Ltd., Boreham Wood, Herts.



PACK AND OUTER: J. Pickles & Sons, 57 Cold Bath Road, Harrogate, Yorks, have given their product Snufflestik a new pack and the arresting displaypiece shown in the illustration.

FOODS

Instant Non-fat Milk. — A new product Ovaltine instant non-fat milk becomes available from A. Wander & Co., Ltd., King's Langley, Herts, on September 9. Pack is a 7-oz. tin sent out in shrink-wrapped outer of 1 doz.



COSMETICS AND TOILETRIES

Dry-skin Lotion.—A new product by Chesebrough-Ponds Ltd., Victoria Road, London, N.W.10, is claimed to contain special vitalisers and moisturisers that help smooth away lines and dryness and soften and

moisturise the skin. The product is a light perfume and may be used not only as an overnight moisturiser but also under daytime make-up. It is issued in bottles of three sizes (2s. 9d., 5s. 3d. and 7s. 11d. respectively), the small and medium sizes being issued in outers of 1 doz. and the large size in outer of six.

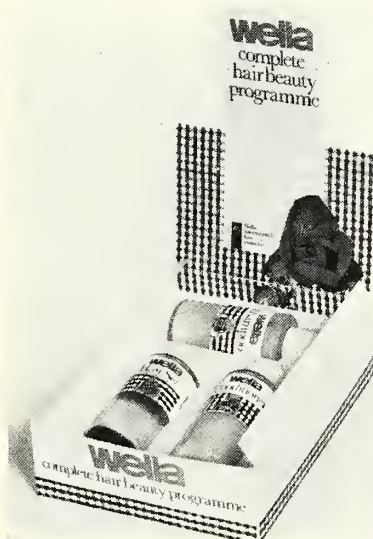
"Bio-miracle" Make-up.—In the field of make-up Germaine Monteil, 2 Old Bond Street, London, W.1, have launched "Bio-miracle" formulated of "feather-light" oils chosen both for their instant absorptive qualities and for their ability to carry 110 mgm. Biotone in each oz. The treatment is claimed to form an immediate affinity with the skin, allowing a fine-silk tint to rest lightly on the skin's surface. Skin defects are understood to vanish from sight, though the skin "breathes effortlessly under the make-up." The product (65s.) is available in four shades: Miracle beige, miracle honey, miracle diamond, and miracle bronze.

"Skin Saver" Scheme. — A quartet of skin-care preparations "designed to attack the problems of skin care from within and without" is being distributed for Mary Quant Cosmetics, Ltd., by Myram Picker, Ltd., Hook Rise, Surbiton, Surrey. An "external" trio comprises "Come Clean" moisturised cleanser; "Get Fresh" oil-reducing toner; and "Skin Saver" moisturiser, formulated with vitamin B₆ (71 mgm. per oz.) and vitamin E (22 international units per oz.) together with unsaturated fatty acids and humectants. The "inside" part of the quartet is the "maxivitamin" pills, one to be taken every day. Each contains 1 mgm. of vitamin B₁, 1.5 mgm. vitamin B₂ and 100 mgm. of vitamin C.

Hair "Tips and Streaks."—Steiner Products, Ltd., Harvist Mews, Harvist Road, London, N.7, have launched a new hair product "Star Tips and Streaks." The contents of a sachet are mixed with two liquids producing a gel that is smoothed on hairs that are to be frosted. Waiting brings the hairs to the desired degree of lightness. There's no growing out process, no "navy blue" (root growth) demanding reapplications. "When you're tired of highlighted tips, these can be trimmed off carefully so as not to alter the basic length of hair; streaking intermingles throughout the body of the hair, leaving no tell-tale demarcation line." Tips and streaks taken down to near whiteness may be further accentuated by using Steiner Starset setting lotion.

For Eye and Skin.—A new trend in eye make-up for the autumn season is interpreted by Max Factor Hollywood and London (Sales), Ltd., 16 Old Bond Street, London, W.1, as a "glistering" look which they describe as "not a shine, not a glitter but a soft combination of both." New shades created to meet the trend are golden frost, blue frost, platinum frost and café frost. There are also two new shades in shadow creams: Blue frost and golden frost. Together they com-

plete the range of ten matching shades in both the Shadow Play and the Shadow Creme series (each 5s. 5d.). Max Factor is also introducing "a new concept of balanced moisture care for the complexion." It involves the use of two new products: Moisture essence under make-up lotion and Moisture Essence night cream. Two products, say the manufacturers, are most effective, one used in the morning and the other at night, prove the best moisturising routine, the lotion in the morning either alone or in foundation, and the cream at night. The cream (more emollient) contains in addition penetrating oils for more intensive dry-skin care, yet is light enough to meet the balanced needs of normal or oily skin.



HAIR BEAUTY TRIO: Wella shampoo, hair set and conditioner in combined pack produced by the manufacturers, Wella Rapid, Ltd., Wella Road, Basingstoke, Hants.

Body-beautifying Products. — Two new body-beautifying preparations have been added to Roberts Windsor French Almond series. They are Velvet Smooth body lotion and splash Cologne. The lotion (14s. 6d.) is a light, fluid cream for use after a bath and claimed to put back into the skin its necessary nourishment and to replace lost moisture without trace of greasiness. The pack is a flexible, slim bottle (14s. 6d.). The new French Almond splash Cologne (26s.) presented in cut-glass decanter, is described as "crisp, clean and unusually long-lasting." Makers are Robert Windsor, Ltd., Victoria Works, Colwich, Nottingham. Both are likely to attract the eye of Christmas shoppers.

New products in the French Almond Series of Roberts Windsor, Ltd., Colwich, Nottingham. Left, Velvet Smooth Splash Cologne in cut-glass decanter and transparent box. Right, Velvet Smooth body lotion, also in transparent box.



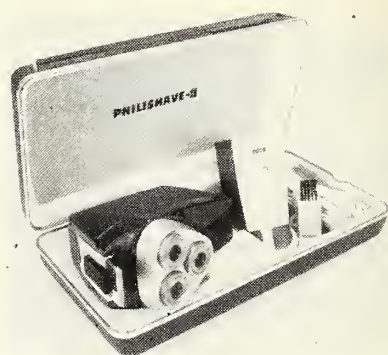
New Make-up Shades: To cater for this season's "new kind of face—with the dewy fresh softness of skin kissed by sea spray", Harriet Hubbard Ayer, 63 Grosvenor Street, London, W.1, have introduced three new lipstick shades (natural carmine, natural orange and natural beige), designed to "cover the lips with a satiny translucent veil", and opal eyeshadow stick; mauve Moire and Perlé Satin Shadows and grey eye-liner.

SUNDRIES

Refill Eyelash Packs.—Eylure, Ltd., 8 Grosvenor Street, London, W.1, have made available packs of refills for their eyelashes. The new packs are of mini, natural daytime (15s.), fur, medium-close, close, coquette, classic sweep and almond eye (17s.), sable, sophisticate, mannequin, sable tone and double outer fringe (20s.); and sable three-star and four-star (22s. 6d.).

Eyelashes That "Improve on Nature."—Lenthéric, Ltd., 17 Old Broad Street, London, W.1, claim to have given false eyelashes a new subtlety, "improving on nature naturally yet so artfully." The new lashes are in two varieties, Sidesweep Livelylashes (longer and thicker on the outside edge) and Flutter Livelylashes (thicker, longer and darker in the middle for wide-open-eye effect). The lashes are made from European instead of from Asiatic hair, and a special thread designed to bind the individual hairs is claimed softer and more flexible than the thread normally used for false eyelashes. They are thus easier to fix, more comfortable to wear, and safer. Livelylashes (36s. 6d.) are in black, brown and blonde shades.

Rechargeable Shaver.—Electrical, Ltd., Century House, Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.C.2, have launched a rechargeable model of the Philips Philishave-3 hat-trick electrical shaver (£16 16s. including £3 5s. 10d. purchase tax). Possessing all the features of the Philishave-3 *de luxe* model, including three microgrooved floating heads and built-in hair trimmer, the new rechargeable model operates both as a rechargeable unit and from all-mains supply. The charge unit incorporates a small but powerful transformer for purposes of recharging and to operate from all-mains supply. The cells are fully charged after twenty-



four hours, permitting a fortnight's shaving before a recharge is necessary, and the unit contains a built-in voltage selector (110/130 or 220/240 volts a.c.). The model is styled in black with a grained effect and packed in a travelling case.

Soft-tissue Flat Pack.—With sales of Jeyes flat-pack toilet tissues currently 8 per cent. up on the same period last year, Jeyes Group, Ltd., High Street, Plaistow, London, E.13, aim to increase their dominance of that sector of the market with new Jeyes soft single-ply tissue, now available nationally in distinctive green-and-white diamond pack at competitive price. The new brand was launched after market research showed a need for a low-cost soft tissue, with a high sheet-count per pack.

PRODUCTS FOR FARMERS

A Rodenticide to Mix on the Farm.—May & Baker, Ltd., Dagenham, Essex, have introduced a rodenticide, Drat concentrate, (39s. per bottle), specially formulated for mixing on the farm. Drat is understood to be effective against the common brown rat, black rats and mice. One baiting is sufficient, and in making up their own rodenticide baits farmers may use whole grains or other substances palatable to rodents. The concentrate contains 0.25 per cent. w/v chlorophacinone in an oil known to be acceptable to rats. The oil solution penetrates right through the whole grain, protecting it from deterioration in damp conditions. Drat is economical in time and cost, since one meal of impregnated bait is usually sufficient, and bait replenishment is not usually required. Since Drat penetrates the whole grain quickly, no special mixing techniques are necessary. The normal procedure of distributing the prepared bait at individual stations near holes or along known rat-runs is recommended. About 1 oz. of impregnated bait per station is sufficient for mice, about 2 oz. being required for rats. To prevent domestic animals from having access to the bait, it should be covered so that only rats can reach it. The rodenticide is sold through M&B agricultural distributors. Persons wishing to purchase prepared bait incorporating Drat concentrate may obtain supplies from Coltishall Granaries, Ltd., St. James, Coltishall, Norwich, NOR 65Y, or from Battle, Hayward & Bower, Ltd., Victoria Chemical Works, Lincoln.

TRADE NOTES

A 100-mil Size.—Eli Lilly & Co., Ltd., Basingstoke, Hants, have added to their price list a 100-mil pack of syrup V-Cil-K (19s. 10d.).

Change of Source.—Pristacin, formerly marketed by Horlicks, Ltd., is now available from Bristol Laboratories, Ltd., Astronaut House, Houns-low Road, Feltham, Middlesex.

Correction.—The shampoo in re-designed bottle of F. W. Hampshire & Co., Ltd., Sunnysdale, Derbys, to which reference was recently made in these columns, was Supersoft and not as stated.

Beauty Diary.—The 1969 edition (price 8s.) of the Elizabeth Arden Beauty Diary has been published by Charles Letts & Co., Ltd. It is being sold through stationers and gift departments.

Refill Available.—Boehringer Ingelheim, Ltd., Isleworth House, Great West Road, Isleworth, Middlesex, point out that a 15-mil refill of Alupent metered aerosol is available (12s. 9d.) in addition to the complete unit.

Launch Delayed.—Owing to technical difficulties beyond their control, say Lenthéric, Ltd., 17 Old Bond Street, London, W.1, new Lenthéric 12 Parfum Solide will not now be on sale until early 1969.

Now Available.—Maws Pharmacy Supplies, Ltd., Barnet, Herts., state that their "sanitising" powder Nappiclene, launch of which was held up by a production delay (see C. & D., August 17, p. 142), is now available.

Christmas Packs' for Dogs' "Choc" Drops.—Good Boy vitaminised choc drops for dogs, of Good Boy Pet Foods, Ltd., Castle Gate, Nottingham, are being issued in two special Christmas packs: Drum (3s. 3d.) and reusable storage container (7s. 9d.).

Rubber Squeaker Toys.—Chemists are invited to write to Newfeld, Ltd., Ashford, Middlesex, for a free sample of their Delatex rubber toys, which are claimed virtually indestructable and washable. Colours are non-toxic and each has a built-in squeaker.

New Make-up Shades.—Two new shades, *Nouveau Beige* and *True Beige*, in Pan-Stik make-up (6s. 10d.), Hi-Fi fluid make-up (5s. 10d. and 7s. 4d. and Sheer Genius (7s. 11d.) have been introduced by Max Factor, Hollywood and London (Sales), Ltd. 16 Old Bond Street, London, W.1.

A Scottish Wholesaler's Facilities.—Extensive stocks of "ethicals," proprietaries, toiletries, etc., are held at their dépôt at Cambuslang Road, Eastfield, Cambuslang, Glasgow, say Brown, Gray & Co., Ltd. The company offer the advantages of a twenty-four-hour telephone service and quick regular deliveries.

Gluten-free and Protein-free Diets.—Welfare Foods (Stockport), Ltd., 63 Higher Hillgate, Stockport, Ches, and Vestric, Ltd., Chapel Street, Runcorn, Ches, announce that the Rite-Diet range of dietetic products is being distributed by the following Vestric branches: Apothecaries, 257 Drakemire Drive, Glasgow; Vestric, 120 Lobleby

Hill Road, Gateshead, 8; Woolley & Arnfield, Nelson Street, Preston; Woolley & Arnfield, Brinksway, Stockport; Woolley & Arnfield, Shaw Road, Speke, Liverpool; Vestric, Bury New Road, Heywood, Lancs; Knights, Church Road, Perry Barr, Birmingham; Vestric, Stonefield Way, Ruislip, Middlesex; Vestric, Brimsdown Industrial Estate, Enfield, Middlesex; Vestric, Cray Road, Fooks Cray, Kent; Vestric, Waddon Marsh Way, Croydon, Surrey; and Vestric, Windmill Road, Sunbury-on-Thames, Middlesex. The range comprises Rite-Diet gluten-free bread (two-loaf and four-loaf packs), rusks, biscuits and flour (1-lb. and 7-lb. packs with recipes) and Rite-Diet protein-free bread, with or without salt (two-loaf and four-loaf packs), rusks (salt-free only) and flour (salt-free only) (1-lb. and 7-lb. packs). Messrs. Welfare Foods apologise for any misunderstanding that may have been caused by their recent circular.

Communications Breakdown.—FBA Pharmaceuticals, Ltd. (United Kingdom subsidiary of Bayer Germany), Haywards Heath, Sussex, apologise to customers for recent breakdowns in telephone communication caused, they say, by an overzealous digger driver who went through the cable.

Information for Manufacturers

Egg Lecithin.—Wynmouth Lehr and Fatoils, Ltd., 158 City Road, London, E.C.1, have taken over the sole agency for West German and Swiss manufacturers for the sale of egg lecithin (English production has stopped), and lecithin albuminate, used in the cosmetic, pharmaceutical, and food trades.

Bonus Offers

FACKTATIVE CO., LTD., Colourbac lotion (to restore white or greying hair). Fourteen invoiced as twelve.

BENGUE & CO., LTD., Mount Pleasant, Alperton, Wembley, Middlesex. Pulmo Bailly. Fourteen invoiced as twelve.

D.D.D. CO., LTD., 94 Rickmansworth Road, Watford, Herts. Medijel Twelve invoiced as ten. Till September 30.

FASSETT & JOHNSON, LTD., 96 De Beauvoir Road, London, N.1. Anti-Bi-San. Twelve invoiced as ten. Until November 30.

COOPER, McDOUGALL & ROBERTSON, LTD., Ravens Lane, Berkhamsted, Herts. Freshaire aerosol 8-oz. size. Fourteen (in stackable shrinkwrap pack) invoiced as twelve.

SOUTHALLS (SALES), LTD., Bessemer Road, Welwyn Garden City, Herts. Atrix hand cream. Twelve invoiced as eleven (plus purchase tax concession). Till November 1.

GEIGY (U.K.), LTD., pharmaceuticals division, Macclesfield, Ches. Desogen antiseptic throat lozenges. Ninety invoiced as seventy-two, fifty-eight invoiced as forty-eight, twenty-eight invoiced as twenty-four.

PHILIPS ELECTRICAL, LTD., Century House, Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.C.2. Two Handipaks (interlocking

storage units) with order for Flashpack 5 (150 PF 1B, 150 Super AG 1B and two Handipaks containing in all twenty-four PF C4 flashcubes).

Competitions

A. WANDER, LTD., Kings Langley, Herts. Fifty golden keys are being offered in an autumn "Key To Happier Living" competition. Winners are being invited to a reception in London to discover which of fifty prizes is opened by the key they have won. Prizes include a two-berth cabin cruiser with outboard motor and trailer; a saloon car; a week for two in Majorca; a Mediterranean cruise for two; four-berth caravan; and similar main prizes, twenty cash prizes of £50 each and twenty Christmas hampers, value £20 each. There are also 500 consolation prizes. Competitors are asked to match up seven famous gates or arches with their home cities or regions — and to complete in not more than twelve words the phrase "Ovaltine is a key to happier living because. . . ." Competition ends on November 30.

Discontinued

CIBA LABORATORIES, LTD., Horsham, Sussex. Vioform-hydrocortisone cream and ointment, 5-gm. pack (pack of 20 gm. and 20-mil lotion remain available).

ROUSSEL LABORATORIES, LTD., Norone. From August 30.

SMITH & NEPHEW PHARMACEUTICALS, LTD., Bessemer Road, Welwyn Garden City, Herts. Nupa-Sal (when present stocks are exhausted). Spaznil (stocks now exhausted).



OLD - ESTABLISHED YET "CONTEMPORARY": Gomina Argentina hair fixative in the cleanly styled tube and carton in which it is distributed by H. L. Jaccaz & Co., 32 Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.1.

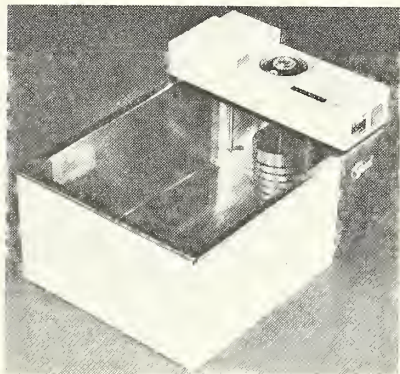
MANUFACTURERS' ACTIVITIES

Computer for Pharmaceutical Laboratories.—A £42,000 contract has been awarded to the English Electric Co., Ltd., Kidsgrove, by Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., pharmaceuticals division, for an on-line M2140 computer system. The computer will be used to process data from a high resolution mass spectrometer used by the division's research department to determine the chemical structures of unknown chemical compounds. By rapidly interpreting the mass of data from the spectrometer, the computer will produce in 15 minutes or so, a complete evaluation of the spectrum. Normal methods can take up to three days to do the same amount of processing.

INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS

Reconditioned Instruments.—V. N. Barrett & Co., Ltd., 18 Sherwood Road, Addiscombe, Croydon, Surrey, hold stocks of secondhand, reconditioned scientific and laboratory equipment. A list is available on request.

Water Baths.—Constant-temperature baths in a series available from Techne (Cambridge), Ltd., Duxford, Cambridge, have a temperature sensitivity of $\pm 0.1^\circ\text{C}$ and an operating range of 0°C

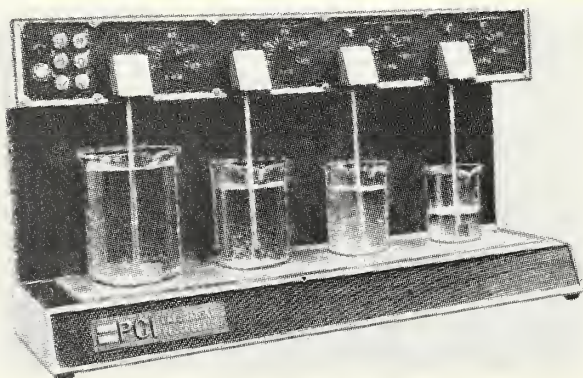


to 100°C . All submerged parts are of stainless steel and the ballrace motor ensures quiet operation. The instrument incorporates a thermometer and bath stirrer and is attractively styled. Four sizes are available.

Control and Measurement of pH.—Chemetric, Ltd., 39 High Street, Kingston, Surrey, supply the electrodes required in control and measurement of pH, including glass, reference, combined and metal electrodes and essential accessories. The electrodes are suitable for use with any make of pH meter or controller.

Manufactured in Britain.—Perkin-Elmer, Ltd., Beaconsfield, Bucks, state that the Model 900 gas chromatograph is now being produced at their Beaconsfield factory. First introduced in the United States sometime ago the Model 900 is claimed to be the most advanced chromatograph commercially available offering a standard of quantitative precision combined with versatility and ease of operation.

Four-test Flocculator.—A new version of the laboratory flocculator of Paterson Candy International, Ltd., 21 The Mall, Ealing, London, W.5, allows the operator to carry out four separate flocculation tests simultaneously. Its

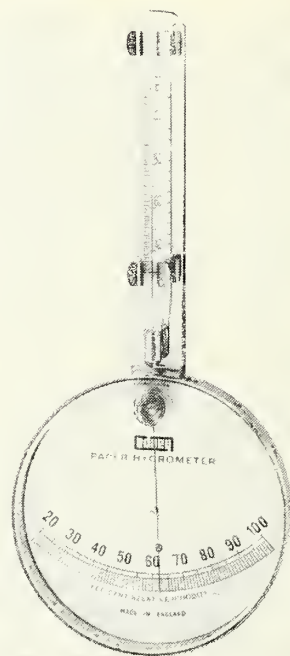


FOUR TESTS SIMULTANEOUSLY: With the laboratory flocculator illustrated, made by Paterson Candy International, Ltd., four tests, if necessary at different speeds, can be carried out at the same time.

four paddles, which can revolve at different speeds, are driven by individual motors through infinitely variable speed devices (any speed required may be selected by means of a control knob on a graduated scale mounted at the side of each motor). A stove-enamelled cast-aluminium framework carries the four $2 \times \frac{5}{8}$ in. paddles each mounted on a vertical stainless steel shaft, and dipping into test beakers standing on a translucent glass base illuminated from below. The four paddle assemblies are individually removable and available accessories include six 600-mil glass beakers, a 500-mil glass measuring cylinder, 5-mil pipettes, a spatula, and 3-in. filter funnels with stand and filter papers.

Automatic Analyser.—Quickfit Instrumentation, a division of Quickfit & Quartz, Ltd., Tilling Drive, Stone, Staffs, have developed an automatic analyser, the Chematic 617, claimed the first instrument in the field of automated analysis to include a centrifuging stage as part of the normal automatic sequence. The centrifuge permits the use of whole blood as starting material, cutting out the need for several pre-treatment stages and reducing the risk of accidentally mixing samples during lengthy pre-treatment operations. Batches of up to thirty-two samples of whole blood, plasma, serum and other liquids are handled at a rate of approximately 100 per hour through a combination of operations. Other features of the instrument include push button control, completely self-contained compactness and competitive cost. The Chematic 617 has been successfully tested alongside the Joyce-Loebl and Evans Electro-selenium automatic colorimeters and can be supplied complete with either instrument. It is available either on a trolley or for bench mounting.

Hygrometer/Thermometer.—The Edney hygrometer/thermometer of Felvic humidity control and instrumentation division, 34 Brighton Road, Coulsdon, CR 2BA, is tested and individually calibrated, say the manufacturers, against a wet and dry swivel psychrometer to an accuracy of ± 2 per cent. Dial of the hygrometer is of printed aluminium, black on white, and the element is of paper bonded to nickel-silver specially treated to give even expansion. Range of humidity measured is between 20 per cent. and



100 per cent. relative humidity. Temperature range is in Fahrenheit from 20°F to 120° in Centigrade from -10° to 50°C . Diameter of the dial is 3 in., and total length of instrument is 7 in. A ring is fitted for easy hanging on walls, etc. Price is £6 6s. 9d.

PHOTOGRAPHIC NOTES

No Print Coating Needed.—Polaroid Corporation, Welwyn Garden City, Herts, have developed a new film for Polaroid Land cameras that produce a finished black-and-white photograph in 30 secs. and requires no coating or other "fixing" when it is peeled away from the negative. The film is being introduced on a regional basis in the United States, September to October, and later becomes available in other countries. The new film will be at premium in price. (Present type-10 film is not being discontinued). It is being manufactured initially in the (type-107) pack film format used in the Polaroid colour pack cameras and like the current type-107 film, will produce eight 8.5×10.5 cm. ($3\frac{1}{4} \times 4$ in.) pictures per pack.

Cine Titling Kit.—The Graforel instant cine title kit by London Industrial Art, Ltd., 51 Lisson Grove, London, N.W.1, is a simple sign-making and lettering system which, say the makers, requires no skill in application to produce fully professional results. Hitherto supplied to professional sign makers, display departments and graphic studios, Graforel instant lettering is now available for sale through photographic retailers. Cut letters in self-adhering vinyl plastic are available in black, and simply peel off a wax-paper backing to press into place on almost any surface, whether glass, metal, marble, wood, paper or plastic. The cine packs include instructions and a silicone-coated board that enables letters to be removed without damage and used again.

Antibiotics by Computer

OTHER INDUSTRIES SHOW INTEREST IN A PIONEER INSTALLATION

WHEN Dista Products, Ltd., decided to install a £1 million extension to their antibiotic fermentation plant at Speke, Merseyside, Liverpool, they had a special interest in eliminating losses or failures due to human error. They were installing fermentation vessels of 10,000 gallon capacity — the largest for antibiotics in Europe — and intended that they should operate twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week. So they called in the computer makers, Elliott Automation, Ltd., 34 Portland Place, London, W.1, who made detailed studies over a period and put forward a scheme. It involved the use of 114 control loops under the direct digital control of a computer.

In giving the go-ahead to the scheme, Dista were committing themselves in some degree to an act of faith that it would work, for they were, in effect, pioneering the computerisation of a complex batch process in which the plants are living organisms. Their confidence, however, had been boosted at an early stage of development, since a few temperature-control loops had been put into operation for a short demonstration, with results that are described by one observer as "exhilarating."

In the fermentation process four detectors are critical, namely temperature, pH, rate of oxygen supply, and degree of foaming. Each has to be kept within narrow limits for maximum yield, and if any goes outside those limits the result can involve heavy loss of product and profit.

What the Computer Does

The Speke equipment sends low-level signals from detectors on the vessels to the computer and also to a back-up auto/manual control console located in a computer room overlooking the plant. The value of each parameter is displayed continuously on instruments in the auto/manual panel, which provides monitoring and, if required, manual over-ride facilities. Before the signal enters the computer it is converted into a digital form which can be processed by a control algorithm [equation] within the machine. If, then, the acidity within a fermenter, for example, is too high the computer will detect the new value, compare it with the required value, calculate the error, and send out an electrical signal that in turn generates a pneumatic signal which moves a fermenter valve into a new position, ensuring that the precise quantity of alkali is injected into the vessel to restore its pH to the correct value.

The computer programme is divided into working units each having a time of 1/64 sec., and each control job occupies two consecutive units. In the first, a detector input is selected; in the second, the quantity is read and sent to the control equation for processing; simultaneously another detector unit is selected. Towards the end of the second time-unit the answer, in the form of a correction signal, is sent out from the

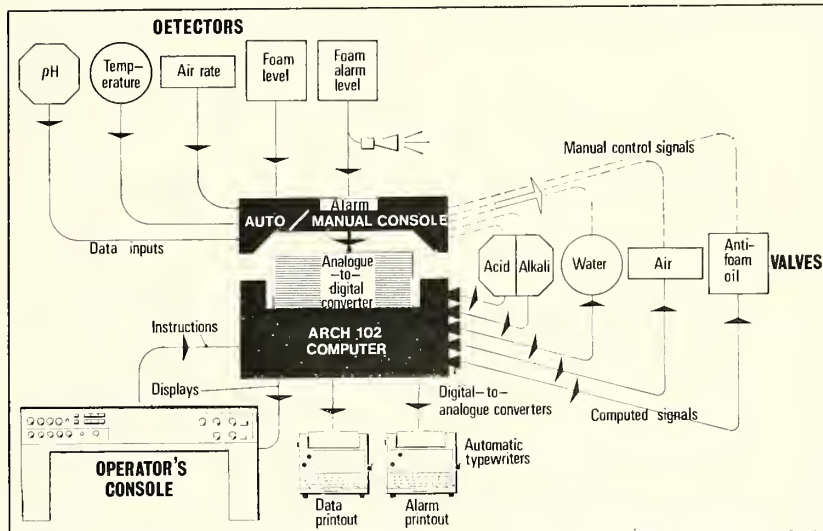


Diagram showing direct digital control structure for Dista's fermentation process.

[Courtesy, Elliott-Automation, Ltd.]

computer equation to the corresponding valve. In practice temperature is controlled to within 0.1°F. — an accuracy that could never be hoped for from conventional instrumentation.

Throughout each fermentation the identity and time of each reading, the state of every variable, and the quantities of corrective materials added are transmitted to an automatic typewriter and recorded. A separate alarm typewriter indicates any points shown on the computer as being outside the predetermined limits, and records the time of return of the fermenter to conditions within those limits.

An accumulation of information is thus being built up which it is hoped in due course to turn to still further advantage. The present system produces a high yield without failures. Study of the records should, it is felt, enable the equation to be adjusted so that the results are invariably best possible.

FERMENTATION TECHNIQUES

Address to British Association

AMONG the papers given at the annual meeting at Dundee, August 21-28 of the British Association for the Advance of Science was a review of developments in fermentation techniques by PROFESSOR D. J. D. HOCKENHULL (head of fermentation development, Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd.). The tendency of micro-organisms to make complicated molecules not strictly in the schedule demanded by growth arose, said Professor Hockenhull because enzymes might often act to a small degree upon substances related to their proper substrates and because they often continued to do so after they have fulfilled the immediate needs of the organism. That tendency was harnessed in penicillin production by exaggerating it—first, by altering the food supply so as to accentuate it;

By means of a separate console the duty operator can make simple programme changes such as changing the set points or alarm limits. Any change of a more fundamental kind can be made only by the process supervisor. In his keeping is the special key that enables him to perform such functions as changing the constants used in the control equations.

The installation, which controls the operations in fifty fermenters, has already demonstrated its value in £ s. d. Maintenance costs are much reduced and repair time shortened. Dista Products, Ltd., are likely in consequence to extend computer control to other sections of the plant. The success of the systems has naturally aroused the interest of brewers and other industrialists whose products depend on fermentation processes, and there have been numerous deputations to see the system in operation.

secondly by altering the physical conditions; thirdly by producing permanent changes in the enzymic make-up of the organism by altering its genetic make-up.

The earliest production of penicillin had been carried out by growing the organism as a mycelial mat floating upon nutrient medium.

Improvements in the media enabled the fungi to continue producing penicillin over a longer period and it had later been found that the submerged culture process gave an immediate increase in penicillin output (without any important medium change) and established a new baseline for further improvement. Much of the success in changing over to deep culture depended on the isolation of a new organism, and most of the strains in use today

were descended from it. Throughout the years of penicillin production, efforts had been made to improve the organism. Mutation had been brought about with X-rays, ultra-violet light or chemical mutagens. Such work was still going on, and the higher productivity of the strains isolated accounted for much present success.

It had early been realised that to keep as much of the culture as possible in the mature penicillin-producing state was desirable. Overfeeding, which led to lush growth of immature cells, was deleterious. Marvin Johnson had developed the hypothesis that lactose acted solely by generating simple sugars at a controlled rate. He had found that adding glucose continuously worked just as well. In consequence, lactose had been replaced by cheaper sugars. Because the feed could be continued long after the highest permissible levels of batched lactose had run out, penicillin production could be carried on much longer. Attention had been focused in turn upon other limiting nutrients and the duration of penicillin production improved even further.

Simplification—at a Price

Continuation of such work had allowed complex organic nitrogen sources like cornsteep liquor to be dispensed with, and sugar and ammonia were now used, though the

apparent simplicity they brought had to be paid for in increasingly sophisticated control, since there no longer existed the feed-back systems of controlling the special enzymes whose presence ensured that the mould did not make available to itself more food than it could deal with efficiently. Feed rates had therefore to be matched to the vigour of the inoculum.

All that development work entailed new equipment and the corresponding facility for handling it. Bacteria-tight stirred vessels had had to be developed that could be sterilised by live steam. Adequate compressors had to be fitted to supply enough filtered air at controlled rate, pressure and temperature.

Since the efficiency of antibiotic production was extremely sensitive to temperature the heat generated by the fermenting liquor had to be continuously measured and regulated by automatic control of cooling water, which was either run through an outer jacket or through coils inside the fermenters. Various types of sterile, sterilisable, metering equipment for the continuous addition of nutrients none of them perfect had been devised. The selection of suitable food regimens by computer would increase as would the need to carry out continuous chemical analysis, to feed information in all the time, and to obtain instructions or even "robot" control.

Correspondence

Letters when received must bear the name for publication. The Editor does not hold and address of the sender, not necessarily himself responsible for the views expressed.

Top Marks

SIR,—It's time I wrote an appreciation of the *C. & D.* Price List and supplements — not forgetting the binder! I can think of no better way of keeping prices up to date. Further, I learned to-day from a doctor (via patient, of course!) that a certain strength of a preparation was not available as it was not in *Mims*. Both strengths were given in September price list, which arrived before I did today — top marks!

F. ROGERS,
Hove, 3

Democratic Procedure

SIR,—I find it difficult to reconcile Mr. Jacob Levy's reference to "my many years of devoted service to pharmacy" with his belief that most pharmacists are now coming to realise that the "ideals" of my friends and myself have been "the utter downfall of our profession." Dealing briefly with a letter of such a discursive nature as his is not a simple task. But since he is at pains to point out that he was elected to Council to fight the ideals for which I stood I cannot follow his argument as to a proper democratic procedure for filling the vacancy on that body which arose on his departure. Surely, if the wishes of the electorate were to be heeded the correct procedure, according to Mr. Levy's ideas would have been to seek another such as he, if that were possible, to fill the gap. It must be obvious that I could not have done so. When a "casual vacancy" occurs on Council it allows democracy to be well served, as it gives Council an oppor-

tunity to co-opt a representative of a minority group or to strengthen such a group's representation. I would like to remind your readers and yourself, Sir, that Mr. C. W. Maplethorpe first joined the Council by means of a co-optation as did, in more recent years, Professor Beckett, both excellent representatives of minority groups in pharmacy. I wish Mr. Lees a successful period of service on Council.

JOHN B. GROSSET,
Edinburgh, 9

Reply Privately By Post

SIR,—In reply to Mr. Farr's letter (see *C. & D.*, August 31, p. 188) I would like to make the following points:—(1) If Mr. Farr genuinely wants to know what action the Chemists' Action Group proposes, he can obtain my address from his employer and write direct to me. Even Mr. Farr must appreciate that the C.A.G. cannot disclose its moves in advance, though for some unknown reason, he is pressing us to do so. (2) Mr. Farr is on false premises when he states that his own position is not in question — the position of each and every working pharmacist is in question until a vastly improved system of remuneration for chemist contractors with more adequate rewards is achieved by our negotiators. This is the action which the C.A.G. has called for. (3) My answer to Mr. Farr's "Big Gun—Small Shot" is simple. One can only use a small shot for a small bore.

STANLEY BLUM, *Chairman*,
London, W.10

Negotiations Come First

SIR,—Mrs. Enid Lucas-Smith is — despite all her outcries against our present pharmaceutical set-up — one of the "Boys." Her arguments boil down to "accept — then negotiate" — whilst the majority of us would prefer negotiation before acceptance, and if this is anarchy, long live the revolution. Kid glove methods are things of the past. If you really believe in your arguments you will fight anyway to achieve them no matter what the cost is. We are working this clumsy exempt prescription charge scheme (see *X-rayser* and E. C. Tenner), the public have still not got used to it, so after three months, we should now be able to say — STOP-IT — IT'S NO GOOD. If the "Silly Servants" tell us it will be maintained we should demand one shilling per item but if required we should tell them that we are doing unproductive, unnecessary work (which incidentally includes teaching the population the metric system free). If we do not show determination we will be landed with a more complicated permanent operation for 0.1 per cent. on-cost. It must also be pointed out that the signatures on the back of prescriptions, etc. are not essential because there is being established an expensive investigation branch that will examine 10 to 20 per cent. of the scripts and are to recheck the doctor, recheck the chemist and recheck the patient — what a waste and what a scandal — and we are encouraging it. Regards the salaries offered by hospitals and government bodies to pharmacists they reflect the contempt they have for us — that again we readily agree to their demands. Compare them with the private pharmacists' offers, then compare the number of vacancies in the public service. No, Mrs. Enid Lucas-Smith have no fear about being taken over this will only happen if we are not vigilant and allow our quisling representatives to keep in office. Finally Mrs. Enid Lucas-Smith, if you do want to secure a place amongst our non-entity Council—to use a well known advertising slogan—Join the No Bridge and put a Ring of Confidence around you and us.

SIR PRESSED
P.S. Remember it is only the fee that is in question — not the drugs — so if by eliminating all the nonsense and the country is robbed of even £2,000 per week — all over — it is still cheaper than the cost of running any system.

Technical Error

SIR,—Mr. F. J. French of 10 Croute Road, Felixstowe, has pointed an error in my article on Soviet Russia in the "From Apothecary to Pharmacist" series. The word *TEKHNIKUM* is the word for a technical school and that for technician is *TEKHNIK*, that word being used for technicians in all activities not only in pharmacy.

T. D. WHITTET,
Harpenden, Herts

Poser Solution

ANSWER to last week's problem prescription was "Tab Nicotinamide 5 mgm. 1 t.d.s."



CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

For Retailer, Wholesaler and Manufacturer

ESTABLISHED 1859

Published weekly at

28 Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2

TELEPHONE: 01-353 6565

Robbing Kenneth to Pay Roy

THE complexity of United Kingdom taxation systems often results in a period of suspended animation between the announcement of tax changes and their coming into operation. Thus the taxed are in some ways preconditioned to the additional burdens.

That consequence, allied to the general inborn optimism of human nature, which tends to generate an "it-may-never-happen" outlook, has probably saved successive Chancellors and Governments from early rejection. Another tendency of governments is to impose taxes on the public through intermediaries (purchase tax is a classic example) so that collection is less costly to the Government and possibly members of the public cannot or do not readily relate the appropriation of their expenditure between the cost of the purchase and the additional taxes.

That element—the difficulty of just appropriation—is likely to give rise to problems and criticism when the distributive and service industries (including, of course, retail pharmacy) attempt to recover the most recent tax impositions—the 50 per cent. increase in selective employment tax (see *C. & D.*, August 10, p. 116) and the additional weekly contributions paid by employers in respect of redundancy payments.

It is recognised that partial refunds of selective employment tax may be made for part-time employees, who form an important section of chemists' staff.

Refunds of half the tax paid for part-time employees were introduced on September 4, 1967, because it was then recognised that the full tax could discourage the employment of part-time workers, but that many of the people available for such work (for example married women and elderly employees) might not take up other employment. From September 2, 1968, the refund is of two-thirds of the tax paid for each adult part-time worker, unless he or she normally works for twenty-one hours or more a week for the employer who pays the tax.

From September 2 there is a new provision for refunds of two-thirds of the tax paid for each employee (male or female) aged sixty-five or over, whether employed full-time or part-time. Only one refund is, of course, payable for an employee who works part-time and is also aged sixty-five or over.

The refunds are made by the Ministry of Social Security, which announces that explanatory leaflets and claim forms may be obtained from any of the Ministry's local offices.

In Northern Ireland the refund provisions are simi-

lar, the main difference being that, from September 2, there is a special part-refund scheme under which refunds will be made to employers in respect of their male employees not otherwise eligible for payment. The rates are 12s. 6d. for each man and 6s. 3d. for each boy under eighteen for the first six months, and 7s. 6d. and 3s. 9d. respectively for the second six months. Inquiries should be made to the Ministry of Health and Social Services, Selective Employment Payments Branch, 22 Donegall Street, Belfast BT1 2HF.

Whether the complexities of the scheme allow it to be sufficiently flexible in operation to encourage the redeployment of labour remains to be seen. Even if that originally declared objective is not achieved, the raising of revenue for the Government is not in doubt, and means will have to be found by industry to recoup the expenditure incurred. In pharmacy part of the cost will have to be met by the Minister of Health—a case of robbing Kenneth to pay Roy. We hope the Minister of Health has been preconditioned to meet the burden.

ON THE SIDELINES

★ FALL FROM GRACE — OR PROTOTYPE? ★

AFTER "reigning" for around sixty years as the largest pharmacy in Europe, if not in the world, Bailly's in Paris is undergoing a major transformation: by March 1969 it will be but the largest "drugstore" in Europe. Situated facing the busy Gare St. Lazare (450,000 persons are estimated to pass its doors every day) the pharmacy serves an average of 3,500 customers a day, and currently its annual turnover is stated to be in the region of £9.5 millions. The pharmacy was started by two brothers, Amour and Elysée Bailly, of whom the first was a doctor of pharmacy and the other qualified as an engineer. It was quickly successful, if only because pedestrians soon found that to go through the pharmacy was a short cut to the station. Now, just twenty years after Elysée Bailly died, work has commenced on the reconstruction. The business will continue to fill the three floors, but only a part of one will continue to be a pharmacy. The rest will include a restaurant to cater for 300 diners, food store, bank, travel agency, beauty salon, hairdressing salon, *discothèque*, bookstore, tobacco counter, fashion boutiques and shops selling souvenirs and gadgets for the home. One section will be having something unique: an enormous swimming-pool for thalassotherapy (sea-bathing cure) for which special tanker-lorries will bring 30,000 litres of sea-water every day from the Channel. *Décor* of the drugstore is, it is understood, to be "French, but not futuristic." Opening day is March 15, 1969. With the failure of the Pharmaceutical Society's House of Lords appeal, and the opening of the Chelsea drugstore, may we now expect a similar transformation at, say, Savory & Moore in London's Bond Street, Reynolds & Branson in Leeds or — perish the thought — in Aberdeen's Davidson & Kay?

NEW FILMSTRIP

The Big Change

Decimalisation Information, National Cash Register Co., Ltd., 206 Marylebone Road, London, N.W.1. "Talkie." Colour. Time: twenty minutes.

DESIGNED as a general introduction to decimalisation, the filmstrip is likely to be specially useful to retailers with several staff to train for the changeover or to secretaries of businessmen's associations whose members are involved in taking cash from the public. The strip is the first of a series dealing with decimalisation currently being prepared by N.C.R. Borrowers will need a 35-mm. filmstrip projector with filmstrip carrier and record player.

Alchemy and Chemistry at Birmingham

TREASURES IN PROFESSOR STACEY'S COLLECTION

THOSE who attend the British Pharmaceutical Conference in Birmingham, September 8-13, may see during perambulations between the science sessions a collection of drug jars and mortars displayed in cases in the corridors of the Chemistry Department of Birmingham University.

Members should not assume that the collection has been brought to the area for their special benefit, for the display is but a portion of the renowned collection of the Mason Professor of Chemistry in the University, Professor Maurice Stacey, C.B.E., F.R.S. Some of his wide interests are revealed in crossing the threshold of the Chemistry Department over which he presides. Ranging right, left and



A trio of handsomely decorated jars of North Italian origin.

almost centre, the showcases display books, drug jars, mortars and "chemicalia." That, as you soon find, is only a start but, as Professor Stacey says, "exposure to" the display of such objects, coupled with prints and engravings of the founders of chemistry, ancient and modern, exhibited in the corridors of the Department, can generate in students a feeling for their predecessors and thus engage the interest of some to extend their knowledge of the history of their subject, though courses must needs occupy most of their working hours.

Rare Books

As befits an ardent Lunarist, his tastes are catholic and his reading varied. Not many author members of the famous Lunar Society, whose bi-centenary was celebrated recently, are unrepresented in Professor Stacey's library, the aggregation of many years' careful selection. He has included many rare Priestley items, and indeed most of the eighteenth-century authors are well exhibited, among them giants like Lemery and Lavoisier, copies of whose works increase in scarcity. As a chemist participating in work on sugars and familiar with that of most workers in this intriguing field, the recent gift to him of the late Sir Norman Haworth's copy of the first edition of *Untersuchungen über Kohlenhydrate und Fermente* by Emil Fischer, father of sugar chemistry has, as he says, "made his day." Outside national and specialised libraries, the collection of pharmacopoeias and dispensaries is probably without its equal.



North Italian spouted and bellied monastery jar flanked by two Persian jars of later period.

Of mortars there is an assemblage that can vie with many in the country. It ranges from Venetian (a particularly fine seventeenth-century example) to stone mortars of South America, mortars in iron and bell metal, many of English workmanship, dated, to sixteenth and seventeenth-century mortars of Dutch origin. Among the *lignum vitae* spic mortars is a handsome specimen, 10 in. high, dated 1671, with its pestle inserted through a cover that prevented finely pulverised aromatic material from escaping. Among mortars from North Africa is an unusual Moorish example in strong stainless steel with chains to give good anchorage of pestle and spatula when in use. Of particular personal interest to Professor Stacey are two mortars formerly in use in Somerset House by his uncle when a Government laboratory was installed there. Nor should a delicate 2-in. shallow agate mortar and pestle be overlooked; it has a historical significance for it was employed during the now classic synthesis of vitamin C by Professor Sir Norman Haworth, F.R.S. and Professor Stacey in 1933, for which the latter received among other awards, the greatly prized Meldola medal.

Room on the Floor

Where to find room for an ever-increasing collection of drug jars is always a problem. It can partly be solved if when one's own house, one's office shelves and cupboard are full, there happens to be room on the floor. Drug jars



A varied selection of pestles and mortars mainly in metal but including some stone jars from South America.



[Photos: Barry Emson]

At left: A group of jars in Hispano-Moresque lustre ware. At right: One of the earliest English Delft dated jars—a spouted syrup pot of 1655.

mightily deserve good display, and the visitor has to decide whether to concentrate his attention upon the English Delft jars, many of them dated from 1655 onwards, in the familiar blue and white, or turn to admire the Continental examples. Not often does one see a group of English jars of identical pattern and workmanship side by side with their Dutch counterparts. Among the Italian and Spanish majolica jars are several bearing dates, in which the albarello form is predominant. A 21-in. spouted and bellied jar, decorated in green, orange and yellow, with mitred bishop and with earhorse handles, is an extremely well potted specimen from North Italy. A visitor may perhaps prefer those of Hispano-Moresque lustre ware. Of a much later period two large Persian hand-made pear-shaped jars stand in green and blues. Some of the most important are the Faenza and Deruta jars since they belong almost to the beginning of decorative faience in Italy. In his study of English delftware

particularly, Professor Stacey was fortunate in having as a fellow member of the Faculty of the University the late Professor F. H. Garner, author of a standard work, "English Delftware," 1948. That both had an interest in the chemistry of refractories was of importance, and Garner's unrivalled knowledge of both potters and the artists who decorated their wares was at the disposal of his colleague. The collaboration may partly account for the scope of the collection being widened to include good seventeenth and eighteenth-century domestic pieces. Some of Garner's examples are to be found in the Stacey Collection. These were selected for him by Robin Wigington of Stratford-upon-Avon, who has been responsible for finding most of the choice examples of jars in the Stacey Collection.

Altogether there is a feast for the eye and for the scholar, wherever one may turn—books, prints, mortars, drug jars, porcelain and pottery.

GETTING ANTIBIOTICS INTO EGGS

Preventing the transmission of avian mycoplasmosis

J. I. DAVIES, M.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M. (divisional veterinary officer, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food)

TWO species of mycoplasma (pleuro-pneumonia-like organisms) are known to be the cause of diseases in poultry. They are *M. gallisepticum*, which is associated with respiratory infection in fowls and the cause of infectious sinusitis in turkeys, and *M. synoviae*, the cause of infectious synovitis in fowls.

The organisms are transmitted via the egg: so once established in a poultry population they are difficult to eliminate. Spread from bird to bird by infected droplets can also take place, and the organisms can survive for up to three or four weeks in litter. Recovered birds rarely throw off infection completely. Nor will treatment with antibiotics eliminate the disease from a flock. Egg transmission, therefore, may take place and affect the next generation. Transmission lessens with time after infection and there is some merit in breeding from older birds.

For the reasons stated planned exposure to live *M. gallisepticum* (or natural vaccination), though controlling the age at which infection occurs, has little place in control procedures, and can be undesirable because of the possibility of local spread. Methods currently being used to eliminate egg transmission involving drug treatment of the egg are dipping and injection.

There are two methods of dipping. In the temperature-differential method, eggs pre-heated to 37°C. are immersed for ten minutes in a solution of antibiotics kept at 4°C. They

are removed, allowed to dry, and stored. Results are erratic, probably relative to variations in shell porosity, and there have been unexplained declines in hatchability. In the direct-pressure-differential method, washed eggs are placed in antibiotic solution, and air pressure within the container reduced to 30-60 cm. of mercury for five minutes. Pressure is returned to atmospheric and eggs are removed after ten minutes. That partially overcomes variation in shell porosity but care must be taken to keep the antibiotic solution sterile.

In the injection method, hatching eggs are injected with an antibiotic solution between the seventh and eleventh day of incubation. The advantages of the method are that each egg receives the same amount of antibiotics and there is less wastage. Disadvantages include the need for highly trained staff, and the fact that mistakes can occur and some eggs may escape treatment.

None of these systems can be regarded as 100 per cent. successful, and progeny have to be reared in small batches and undergo testing, with disposal of positive groups.

The difficulties associated with freeing stock from infection are such that each of these methods described, and combination of them, will take time. The process must be taken stage by stage, first concentrating on grand-parent stock, following with the parent stock, and finally producing mycoplasma-free poultry on a commercial scale.

A HISTORY OF THE BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE NEWCASTLE REVISITED

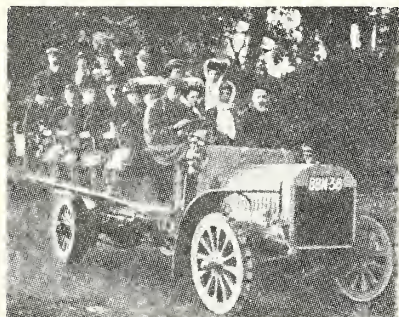
Reminders of Conference origins at its 1909 meeting

E. H. SHIELDS, F.P.S.

WHEN the Conference paid its third visit to Newcastle upon Tyne, in 1909, reminiscence was the order of the day. The chairman of the local committee (Mr. Weddell) welcomed the delegates at Armstrong College and reminded them of the great names of Brady, Mawson, Proctor — names still significant in the area, thanks to "broad ideas and large hearts, the things that prevailed and remained." Dr. Attfield sent a founder's letter of apology for absence: he was now "imprisoned by neuritis and insomnia."

with the will to organise all humanity in a day and adjust the world in six! Only the power was wanting. The maturer Mr. Tocher did not regret its absence, but he still thought that there could be some progress if only we had more knowledge about ourselves. He would have revelled in our present-day statistics and committee reports. Even our official register, with its detailed lists of premises, would have provided food for thought; it was just one of several basic items for which he pleaded.

Comparing the Pharmacy Act of 1868 with the Poisons



Coach excursion: Motor party carrying members on their excursion to the Roman Wall on July 30, 1909.



An 1867 triumvirate — John Attfield, Jack Brough, Henry Brady.



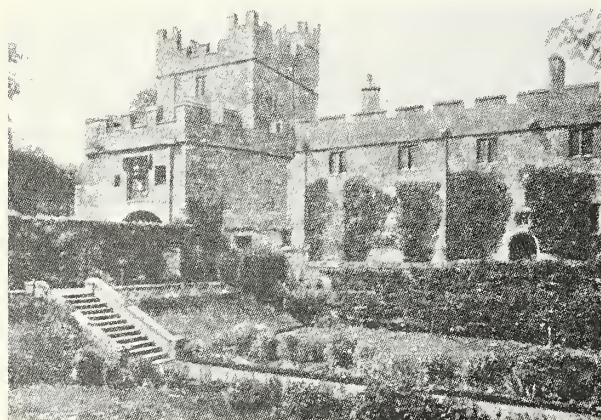
Left to right (front), Miss Lesley Weddell Mesdames Weddell, Clague, and MacClumpha (rear) Mesdames Russell, Schofield and Foggan

The president (Mr. J. F. Tocher) could not forget that it was in Newcastle upon Tyne that the inaugural meeting had set the course of the conference firmly on the right lines, five years before the Pharmacy Act of 1868, "in the days when there were no examinations to pass and no legal responsibilities to encounter in practising our ancient and honourable calling." In the intervening years the Pharmaceutical Society had acquired, quite rightly, many responsibilities and statutory powers, but he hoped that the Conference would always retain its freedom to discuss questions of mutual interest in an unofficial and friendly manner with other unofficial groups — questions scarcely ripe for treatment by the official bodies. As a much younger man, Mr. Tocher had been impressed and often depressed by the lowly position of his fellow pharmacists, especially English pharmacists, in comparison with their brethren in France and Germany. What a transformation could have been effected by that unequipped, inexperienced but enthusiastic, buoyant-spirited young man (his own adjectives)

and Pharmacy Act of 1908, the president regretted the emergence of "company pharmacy" (to him it meant a retreat from individualism) and the granting of licences by local authorities for the wider distribution of agri/horticultural poisons, but apparently the Privy Council was "prepared to take the risks" of creating a new class of unqualified poison vendors. He welcomed the provision insisting upon adequate training before examination.

Ahead of his time

In educational matters Mr. Tocher was ahead of his time, but he was careful to point out the gains already achieved: the Minor standard of 1908 was similar to the Major of 1868. Educational policy was under review. Changes would come but he prophesied that "the compulsory curriculum of the future will be, in the main, the voluntary curriculum of today." Six years previously Mr. Tocher had himself introduced to Scottish pharmacists the idea of university courses leading to a degree for those



Naworth Castle, scene of a Thursday outing



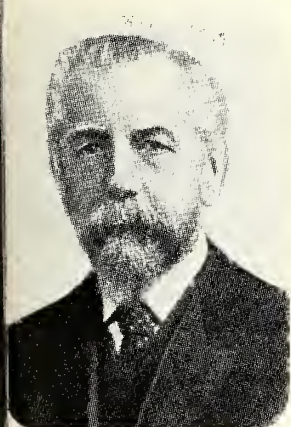
Roman Wall at Cuddybrag, objective of another excursion

wishing to ascend to such heights, and Glasgow and Manchester had already made them available, albeit without much response as yet. He was pleased to note the greater recognition of pharmacy in the work of pharmacopoeial revision, with Professor Greenish in his key position on the Committee of Reference, but there should be much more of such consultation. No publication in the whole field of science was so well fitted for a scheme of co-operative investigation. It was sad to note, amidst so many advances, a falling off in the art of prescribing. Typical examples of the excellent prescriptions of the early 1800's were quoted alongside the 1908 variety — good, sound Latinity, carefully set out, *versus* slap dash notes such as "Mist. Tonic Take as before."

On the following day Mr. Tocher initiated a discussion on the question "Should the dispensing of medical prescriptions be exclusively confined to pharmacists?" It had been his intention to deal with the problem in his presidential address, but apparently the executive committee had



Above: Mr. J. F. Tocher (Conference president, 1908-09) and Dr. Sir Samhard Owen (principal of Armstrong College, Newcastle.)



At left (l. to r.) Messrs N. H. Martin ("Nestor" of Newcastle pharmacists), George Weddell (chairman of the local committee) and H. Finnemore (the new secretary).

suggested the idea of a debate as an interesting alternative. It was utterly illogical, said Mr. Tocher, that the majority of pharmacists should be trained and examined in work which they were not allowed to practise — a truly topsy-turvy state of affairs. Several doctors joined in the discussion, two of them at considerable length. Eastern Scotland and Ireland were shown to be far ahead of the rest of the United Kingdom, whilst Glasgow came in for some scathing criticism from one of its most loyal sons. In that city, according to Mr. W. L. Currie, there were about 180 pharmacists and over 300 "doctors' shops" and in not one of them was there a qualified dispenser. Mr. Peter Boa traced the problem back to the apothecary, who found that he could only recover his fees in cases in which he supplied medicine as well as medical advice. The Conference had no difficulty in persuading members of the justice of their cause, and the executive committee was asked to see what could be done in the way of informal talks with the British Medical Association.

Activity as Important as Purity

Critics later complained that such excursions were not in the best interest of the Conference. More than two hours had been "used to little purpose," whilst thirteen scientific papers had had to be scrambled through with insufficient time for adequate discussion. Truth to tell, however, some of those papers were severely practical and did not lend themselves to discussion. On the previous day Dr. W. Martin had been given ample scope for his experiences in testing digitalis, squill and strophanthus by biochemical methods, with side glances at ergot, epinephrine and cannabis indica (the last "not much used in this country"). By its constitution the Conference was much concerned with the purity of drugs. Dr. Martin drew special attention to their activity, and advised members and pharmacopoeia compilers to widen their horizon.

Conference finances looked a little more hopeful, with a credit balance of £5 — small but perhaps significant. The executive committee reported with regret the resignation after six years' useful service, of Mr. Edmund White as one of the secretaries. Mr. White had been much concerned with the Year Book and had become, in the words of Sir Edward Evans, "an absolute adept" in reading abstracts of science papers, "giving them an interest which they might not have had in the hands of those who had produced them." Mr. H. Finnemore was elected in his place, with Mr. Saville Peck as his senior partner. The meeting-place for 1910 was to be Cambridge and the new president Mr. F. Ransom.

Social side

The social side of the Newcastle meeting had been well organised by the local committee and the Thursday excursion included visits to Hexham Abbey and Naworth Castle. Many members prolonged their stay in order to explore the Roman wall.

ECHOES OF THE PAST DIET FOR CONSUMPTIVES

From "PRIMITIVE PHYSICK," by John Wesley, 1772
FOR diet, use Milk and Apples, or Water-gruel made with fine Flour. Drink Cyder-whey, Barley-water sharpened with Lemon-juice, or Apple-water. So long as the tickling Cough continues, chew well and swallow a Mouthful or two, of a Biscuit or Crust of Bread. If you cannot swallow it, spit it out. This will always shorten the Fit, and would often prevent a Consumption. To strengthen the Body, take Saltpetre half a Dram, Salt of Steel fifteen Grains, in a quarter of a Pint of Water. Add two Ounces of the best Brandy, and sweeten it with Loaf Sugar. Drink two Spoonfuls of this about Eleven in the Morning, and at Five in the Afternoon, washing it down with a Dish of Sage Tea. This Mixture may be repeated twice or thrice.

TRADE PROSPECTS IN WEST AFRICA

A pharmacist in West Africa argues that exporters and their agents have failed to deliver to that market the right medicines at the right time. Despite political coups, he maintains there are immense sales possibilities in the territory and he offers some advice on how to rectify the present situation as it affects pharmaceuticals.

By QUO VADIS

DESPITE the series of coups and counter coups which began to occur just over two-and-a-half years ago in the West African countries, this vast area, containing over 100 million people, should be of interest to manufacturers of pharmaceuticals, beverages that contain medical properties or to which such properties are attributed, and certain toilet preparations. Serious study by exporters and potential exporters is worth while because the market is expanding, sophisticated tastes have developed to only a limited extent and such tastes will continue to develop. The extent of illiteracy is yearly decreasing, road-development programmes are facilitating transport to hitherto inaccessible areas, there is a considerable need for modern drugs to combat the endemic disease and finally that need will rapidly increase with the economic development of the various countries.

Earlier Errors Highlighted

Those companies which, with a limited financial commitment, developed a promotional office in the late fifties or early sixties, have usually done well. Certain companies reduced their activities in Ghana during 1965 and in 1966 in Nigeria. The timing of their action would indicate that they did not sense the unrest in the whole of West Africa, because they acted only after the unrest was overt. Many factors sparked off the coups including, *inter alia*, numerous attempts to copy the economies of the western world and the adoption of policies that took poor account of the needs of the masses, whose livelihood depended upon peasant agriculture and wise marketing of crops. It would be optimistic to believe that the factors that led to open unrest will suddenly evaporate because of the coups. Previous government judgment errors have been and are being highlighted. The process of critical examination may well have taken a lot of steam out of various theoreticians of the coup-experiencing countries while simultaneously serving as a warning to the remaining trouble-free area. Furthermore, most well organised and properly conducted companies are able to survive political coups. It is the secessionist movements that bring havoc to both the countries involved and the businesses therein. Only one country in the area under consideration has resorted to nationalisation and occasional confiscation of expatriate property. In that country, it could be argued, there was a strong emotional pressure for post-independence nationalisation because the former colonial power had created five enormous holding companies through which 70 per cent. of the entire nation's commerce was transacted. In those concerns a foreign government held substantial financial interests amounting in some cases up to a 50 per cent. holding. By and large the African is too much an individualist for nationalisation to hold much appeal and, since the various attempts that have been made to establish national industries have invariably failed, or at best ended in an unhealthy condition, it would probably be wise not to allow fears of government interference to prevent the establishment of a marketing operation suitably geared to local conditions.

From a pharmaceutical viewpoint business is available provided the manufacturer is willing to observe the "five rights" marketing law, namely the right product in the right pack at the right price in the right place at the right time. In eight years the writer has no evidence that that law has been consistently and seriously applied to the marketing of "ethical" pharmaceuticals in West African coun-

tries. The contrary has happened. Antimalarials have not been available at the commencement of predictable peak-demand periods, and the same applies to expectorants. The antimalarials have arrived at the West African docks when the peak demand was over, expectorants have been leaving United Kingdom docks when the period of peak demand had passed. Those examples are not exceptional, but rather point to a general lack of imagination that will ensure that such situations recur. It is appalling to reflect that such things have been happening in Nigeria, which a few years ago was Britain's second largest export market for pharmaceuticals. Responsibility for them must be shared by both manufacturer and importer.

An example of the local stock and marketing problem for which the exporter may sidestep most of the responsibility, is the case of the import-agent/wholesale-distributor who fails to stock the up-country branches with "bread and-butter" products of his principals. One import agent did not stock a single "ethical" product of its major principals in a recently opened up-country branch. During the whole of the first three months from the opening of the branch, only two prescription products were occasionally available, and when stocks of the products did arrive their quantity was totally inadequate and exhausted within four days. Makers' responsibility is sidestepped since, though they may have been informed of the opening of a new branch, allegedly to "further their business and facilitate distribution," they were left oblivious of the actual stock position. A sadder aspect is that, if the local representative employed by the manufacturer reports such a position to the U.K. "palace," then he is considered by the importer to be a "trouble maker." The agency agreement may, too, be so vague that the principal is unable to compel adequate stocks to be maintained in the country as a whole let alone at an up-country branch 800 miles from the main port of entry. It is against that setting that the following table, indicating population and area of the West African countries, and notes upon each may be of interest.

AREA AND POPULATION TABLE

Country	Area in sq. miles	Population ('000)
EX BRITISH GROUP		
Cameroons †	34,000	1,000
Gambia	3,974	200
Ghana	79,000	4,500
Nigeria	37,000	59,000
Sierre Leone	27,925	1,800
FRENCH ASSOCIATES		
Cameroon †	166,800	3,100
Chad	496,000	2,500
Congo-Brazzaville	382,000	1,700
Guinea	106,000	2,300
Haute Volta	109,000	3,100
Ivory Coast	123,000	2,000
Mauritania	400,000	1,000
Mali	450,000	3,300
Niger	494,500	2,000
Senegal	80,600	2,100
OTHERS		
Congo Kinshasa	900,000	14,000
Liberia		800

† Prior to partition of British Cameroon.

(To be concluded)

TRADE REPORT

The prices given are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. Various charges have to be added whereby values are augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 4: With trading restricted by the holidays many prices were scarcely tested during the week. Among the changes in CRUDE DRUGS, PERU BALSAM was again dearer by threepence lb. and BELLADONNA ROOT by one penny. TURMERIC was firmer at 300s. cwt. spot (against 290s.) on higher shipment offers. Zanzibar CLOVES were not generally available for shipment and all grades of COCHINEAL were difficult to obtain. PODOPHYLLUM (*Emodi*) was 1s. cwt. dearer. Lower per lb. were Canadian SENEGA and Costa Rican IPECACUANHA (each by sixpence) and forward Brazilian MENTHOL (by threepence). SAFFRON prices have fallen substantially.

Brazilian PEPPERMINT OIL eased slightly for shipment as did Brazilian BOIS DE ROSE. Several ESSENTIAL OILS of Spanish origin were a few pence per lb. dearer.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals

CHLOROFORM.—35-litre lots of B.P. in winchesters, 9s. 7½d. per litre.

ERGOMETRINE.—MALEATE, B.P., 127s. per gm. for 5-gm. lots; 10-gm., 122s. gm.

ETHER, B.P.—Per litre in 2-litre winchesters 10/6, 350 litres, 5s. 2½d. ANAESTHETIC, s. 10d.

ETHYL ALCOHOL.—(Prices per proof gall.) LAIN BRITISH SPIRIT, 66 over-proof (o.p.), in bulk, minimum 2,500 gall., 4s.; 500 gall. s. 1d.; minimum 900 gall. in drums, 4s. 2d. V.R. (68.5 o.p.), 4s. 2d., 4s. 3d. and 4s. 4½d. or same quantities. Absolute (74.5 o.p.), s. 4d., 4s. 5d., 4s. 6½d. SYNTHETIC grades minimum 2,500 gall. 66 o.p., 2s. 11½d., 00 gall. in drums, 3s. 1d. Absolute, 3s. 1½d., s. 4d. Current duty on fermentation grades, 17 4s. 3d. p.p.g.

GLYCERIN.—B.P. grade, per cwt.

	Over 25 tons	5 tons and under 25 tons	1 ton and under 5 tons	Under 1 ton
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
5 cwt. drums	260 0	262 0	265 0	271 0
1 cwt. "	263 0	265 0	268 0	274 0
5 lb. tins ...	267 0	269 0	272 0	278 0
1 lb. "	289 0	291 0	296 0	305 0
1 lb. "	293 0	295 0	300 0	309 0

bulk tank wagon loads from 256s. to 259s. 6d. technical grade, less 5s. cwt.

IODIDES.—(Per kilo) POTASSIUM (50 kilos) 4s. 9d.; SODIUM (25 kilos) 32s. 9d.

IODINE.—(Per kilo in 50-kilos); B.P., 27s. ESUBLIMED 35s. 3d.—CRUDE 21s. 8d.

IODOFORM.—(per kilo) powder, 50-kilos, 3s.; crystals, 6s. 6d. more.

ISOPRENALINE SULPHATE.—5-kilo, 273s. per kilo.

METHYLATED SPIRITS.—(Per gall. in 45-gall. drums, 450-gal., 66 o.p.) INDUSTRIAL, s. 7½d.; PERFUMERY grade, 6s. 10d.; mineralised (64 o.p.), 5s. 11d.

PARAFFINS.—Prices to wholesale distributors per gall. delivered in drums.—Liquid EAVY B.P., 8s. 11½d. for over 5-drum lots; drums and under 9s. 0½d. LIGHT B.P., s. 4½d. and 7s. 5½d. for same quantities. Technical white: LIGHT, 6s. 9d. and 6s. 10d.; MEDIUM, 7s. 10d. and 7s. 11d. All subject to wopence per gall. surcharge. Drums barged and returnable. Soft: WHITE nominally £121-£131 ton and YELLOW, 87-£106. All in non-returnable drums delivered.

POTASH SULPHURATED. — B.P.C., 1959 s. 10d. per kilo in 50-kilo drums.

POTASSIUM ACETATE.—(Per lb.) 1-cwt. lots, 3s.; 5-cwt., 2s. 8d.; 10 cwt., 2s. 6d.

POTASSIUM ACID TARTRATE.—B.P. in one-ton lots, 286s. per cwt., 295s.; 1-cwt. 300s.

POTASSIUM BICARBONATE.—B.P. powder, 110s. per cwt. 1-4 cwt. lots and 105s. per cwt. for 5-cwt. and over.

POTASSIUM CARBONATE.—50-kilo kegs 6s. 7d. per kilo.

POTASSIUM CHLORIDE.—Pure, 50-kilo sacks, 3s. 7½d. per kilo.

POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE.—(Per kilo), Pellets, B.P., 9s. 6d.; sticks, ½ kilo in bottles, 30s. 10d.; technical flake, 4s. 5½d.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE.—B.P. in 1-cwt. lots, 2s. 0½d. per lb. Technical, 218s. 6d. per cwt.; 1-ton lots, quoted at 207s. per cwt.

POTASSIUM PHOSPHATE. — B.P.C. 1949, 50-kilo kegs of powder, 9s. 3d. per kilo, GRANULAR, 9s. 4d.

POTASSIUM SULPHATE.—B.P.C. '49, 1s. 2d. per lb.

POTASSIUM THIOCYANATE.—50-kilo lots, 14s. 7d. per kilo in kegs.

SALICYLAMIDE.—250-kilos, 13s. 3½d. per kilo.

Crude Drugs

BALSAMS.—(per lb.). CANADA: 33s. 6d., c.i.f., 34s. spot; COPAIBA: B.P.C., 10s. 9d.; c.i.f.; 10s. 6d., spot; PERU: 13s. 3d., c.i.f.; 13s. 9d. spot; TOLU: B.P., 13s.-14s.; genuine as imported, 41s. 6d., c.i.f.

BELLADONNA.—LEAVES, 3s. 8d. lb., spot, 3s. 6d., c.i.f.; HERB, 2s. 6d. and 1s. 10d., c.i.f.; ROOT, 1s. 11d. spot, 1s. 10d., c.i.f.

CARDAMOMS.—Alleppey greens, 18s. 6d. lb., spot. Alleppey prime seed, 24s. 6d., c.i.f.

CINNAMON.—Seychelles BARK, 285s. cwt., spot; shipment, 282s. 6d., c.i.f. Ceylon QUILLS (lb., c.i.f.) five 0's, 12s.; four 0's, 10s. 6d.; firsts, 7s.; quillings, 4s. 1d.

COCHINEAL.—(Per lb.). Canary Isles silver-grey or black brilliant, 31s. lb. nominal. Peruvian silver grey, 22s. 6d. nominal.

GUM ACACIA.—Kordofan cleaned sorts, 245s. cwt. spot; 240s., c.i.f.

IPECACUANHA.—(Per lb.). Matto Grosso, 48s. spot, 47s., c.i.f. nominal; Costa Rican, 61s. and 57s., c.i.f.; Colombian, 47s. 6d. and 47s., c.i.f.

MENTHOL.—(lb.). Chinese, 35s. 6d., spot; August-September, 32s. 6d., c.i.f. Brazilian, 29s. 6d., spot; 27s. 9d., c.i.f.

PODOPHYLLUM.—*Emodi*, 235s. cwt. nominal; 235s., c.i.f.

SAFFRON.—Mancha superior, 775s. per lb.; Rio, 750s., landed terms.

SEEDS. — (Per cwt.) — CELERY. — Indian, 270s. nominal spot; shipment, 250s., c.i.f. CORIANDER—Moroccan, 80s. duty paid; 61s. 6d., c.i.f. CUMIN.—Iranian, 160s., duty paid; 135s., c.i.f. DILL.—Indian, 140s.; 115s., c.i.f. FENNEL.—Chinese, 150s., duty paid; Indian, 185s.; 160s., c.i.f. FENUGREEK.—Moroccan, spot, 77s. 6d., duty paid; new crop for 59s., c.i.f. MUSTARD.—English, 70s. to 105s.

TURMERIC.—Madras finger, spot, 300s. cwt.; shipment, 287s. 6d.

Essential and Expressed Oils

AMBER.—Rectified, spot 1s. 6d. per lb.

ANISE.—Chinese, 17s. lb.; shipment, 16s., c.i.f., August-September.

BAY.—45s. lb., spot; 41s., c.i.f.

BERGAMOT.—Spot, from 100s. lb.

BOIS DE ROSE.—Brazilian, 19s. 3d. lb. spot, 18s. 6d., c.i.f.

BUCHU.—English distilled, 1,100s. lb.

CARDAMOM.—Imported, 460s. per lb.; English distilled, 550s.

CASTOR.—B.P. £205 ton, naked, ex mill.

CEDAR.—LEAF, 60s. lb.; WOOD, African 7s. 6d.; American, 13s. 6d.

CELERY.—Indian, 135s. per lb.; English, 200s.

CINNAMON.—English-distilled, 75s. per oz.; other B.P. oils from 22s. to 130s. per lb. Ceylon leaf, 20s.; Seychelles leaf rectified, 25s.

CITRONELLA.—Ceylon, 6s. 6d. per lb. spot, 6s. 3d. c.i.f.; Formosan, 6s., in bond; 6s. 6d., c.i.f.; Chinese, 4s. 9d., in bond; 4s. 10½d., c.i.f.

COD-LIVER.—B.P. in 45-gall. drums at 12s. per gall., plus 30s. deposit on drums. Veterinary is from 9s. 10d. per gall. 25-ton lots. Delivered terms.

CUMIN.—English distilled oil from 120s. per lb. Imported from 110s.

DILL.—Dutch, 56s. lb., spot (55s., c.i.f.).

EUCALYPTUS.—Chinese, 80-85 per cent., 11s. per kilo in bond; 10s. 6d., c.i.f.

FENNEL.—Spanish sweet, 13s. 6d. lb.

GERANIUM.—Bourbon, 97s.-100s. lb.

GINGER.—Imported (per lb.); Indian, 165s., Chinese, 80s., Jamaican, 175s.

GRAPEFRUIT.—Florida, 25s. lb., spot.

JUNIPER BERRY.—English distilled, 270s. lb.; imported, 65s.

LAVANDIN.—French, 22s. 6d. to 25s. lb.

LAVENDER.—French, 50s. to 60s. lb.

LAVENDER SPIKE.—Spanish, 22s. 6d. per lb.

LEMON.—Sicilian, 48s. to 55s. lb. as to crop.

LIME.—West Indian distilled, 74-76s. per lb. on the spot. New crop, 72s., c.i.f.

NUTMEG.—East Indian, 48s. to 50s. lb.; West Indian, 80s.; English distilled, 110s.

OLIVE.—Spot £348-£355 per ton ex wharf. Shipment: Spanish, £000-£285 metric ton f.o.b.; Tunisian, £280-£290 c. and f., London.

ORANGE.—Florida sweet, 4s. 6d. per lb.; Spanish from 19s.

PALMAROSA.—190s. kilo; 185s., c.i.f.

PATCHOULI.—Spot, 27s. to 30s. per lb. duty paid; shipment, 25s. to 26s., c.i.f.

PENNYROYAL.—22s. 6d. lb., duty paid.

PEPPERMINT.—(Per lb.). *Arvensis*: Chinese 11s., spot; 10s. 6d., c.i.f. Brazilian, 11s., spot, 10s. 10½d., c.i.f. American *Piperita*, 40s. to 47s. 6d.; Italian, 95s.

PETITGRAIN.—Paraguay for shipment, 18s., c.i.f.; spot, 18s. 3d. per lb.

PIMENTO.—BERRY, imported, 95s.; English distilled, 390s.; LEAF, 21s. per lb.

ROSEMARY.—Spanish, 11s. to 11s. 9d. lb. spot.

SAGE.—Spanish, 19s. per lb.

SANDALWOOD.—Mysore spot, 300s. kilo, East Indian, no offers.

SPEARMINT.—American, 65s. lb. Chinese spot, 60s. per kilo; shipment, 58s. 6d., c.i.f.

TANGERINE.—From 38s. to 46s. 6d. lb.

VETIVERT.—Bourbon, spot, 100s. per lb.

UNITED STATES REPORT

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 3: CELERY SEED is firm at from \$15-£20 per lb. on reduced offerings. PIMENTO LEAF OIL increased by 5 cents to \$3.05-\$4.00 per lb. and LEMON OIL was reported on allocation in some instances in the range \$4.95-\$5.15 per lb. West Indian BAY is expected to weaken.

WORLD TRADE

South African Bank Rate Reduced.

— South Africa has reduced her bank rate by half per cent. to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. No further changes in the pattern of rates for short- and long-term stocks are contemplated at present.

French Ban on Rhodesian Goods.—

France has banned the importation of all goods of any sort from Rhodesia. A decree, which will become effective on September 7, bans all imports and limits exports to medical equipment and teaching materials. France implemented the mandatory sanctions imposed on Rhodesia by the United Nations in February 1967, but a short list of Rhodesian products was excluded from the list. The new decree bans their importation also to make the embargo total.

French Pharmaceutical Industry. —

Since 1960 the French pharmaceutical industry has grown at an average rate of 11 per cent. largely through increased domestic demand, exports representing but a small portion, states a report in the *Economic Digest* (No. 103) of the *Soc. Générale*, Paris. Exports amounted to F.566 million in 1967 against F.400 million in 1960; main customers were Belgium, Switzerland and Iran. France is the fifth largest exporter of pharmaceuticals. Exports represented about 12 per cent. of the total turnover of the industry. Imports were valued at F.31 million in 1967; that small showing, the report says, can be explained by "the heavy state controls placed on foreign medicines; controls which have the effect of prohibiting their sale almost completely." The activity of the 20,000 pharmacists, with a total turnover of over F.7 milliards, is strictly controlled. Their profit margin is fixed by Ministry decree at 34.96 per cent. (raised from 32 per cent. recently because of the introduction of added value tax). They must refund to the *Caisse Nationale d'Assurances Maladie* 2.5 per cent. of their turnover from the sale of Social Security approved products, if it exceeds F.100,000.

NEW COMPANIES

P.C.=Private Company. R.O.=Registered Office.

A. H. FOSTER CHEMISTS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. To carry on the business of manufacturers of pharmaceuticals and chemists' goods and sundries, etc. Directors: Anthony H. Foster, M.P.S. and Aubrey J. C. Thomas. R.O.: 132 The Fairway, Keyworth, Notts.

BLACKTONS (COWES), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £2,000. To carry on the business of chemists, etc. Directors: William E. Small, M.P.S. and Anita A. Small. R.O.: 120 High Street, Cowes, Isle of Wight.

CHEMVET (BRANDING), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £500. To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in all kinds of drugs, chemicals; to promote the business of the freeze branding of animals, etc. Directors: Thomas G. Jeary, M.P.S. and Anthony P. G. Jeary. R.O.: Porte Marsh Road, Calne, Wilts.

JACAGLEN, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of chemists, etc. Subscribers: Muriel Goldstein and Brian Goldstein, 70 Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C.2.

MANORFIELD EMPRISE CO. (unlimited).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of manufacturing, wholesale and dispensing chemists and druggists, etc. Directors: Robert I. Hughes, Robert A. Hughes and Denis T. R. Cantlon. Secretary: Brian Goldstein, 70 Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C.2.

MERCIA DIAGNOSTICS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of contractors, wholesalers, distributors and manufacturers of biochemicals, chemicals, diagnostic reagents, etc. Directors: John R. Scriven, and Arthur James. R.O.: Paramount Estate, Sundown Road, Watford, Herts.

PRIMASUPPLIES, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of manufacturing and general chemists, etc. Directors: William G. Thompson and Sally E. Smith. R.O.: 18 Stanhope Road, London, N.6.

ROSE LAIRD, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £4,000. To acquire the business of manufacturers of cosmetics and toilet preparations carried on by Laird Crest, Ltd., at Stephenson Street, London, E.16, etc. Directors: Lilian Rees and Irving Wexler.

SLARK (CHEMISTS), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of wholesale and retail chemists and druggists, etc. Directors: Martin E. Slark, Muriel M. Grimson, M.P.S. R.O.: 15 Clarence Road, Southend-on-Sea.

SARGOM (SALES), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of chemists, etc. Solicitors: Miller Mathews Lawrence & Co., 7 Lower James Street, London, W.1.

VENRIAN, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in chemicals, gases, drugs, medicines, etc. Subscribers: Muriel Goldstein and Brian Goldstein, 70 Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C.2.

ZALOBIA, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of chemists and druggists, etc. Subscribers: L. H. Lewis and F. A. Dean, 12 Norfolk Street, London, W.C.2.

TRADE MARKS

APPLICATIONS ADVERTISED BEFORE REGISTRATION

"Trade Marks Journal," August 28, No. 4696

BALAFRE 906,284, by Lancome, S.A., Paris, France. For perfumes, toilet water, eau de Cologne; non-medicated preparations for use before and after shaving; shaving cream, dentifrices, preparations for cleaning artificial teeth, preparations for the hair, soaps and shampoos (3)

LAVORIS, 917,673, by Richardson-Merrell, Inc., New York, U.S.A. For non-medicated toilet preparations; preparations for the mouth (not medicated); dentifrices and preparations for cleaning natural and artificial teeth (3)

SUE-SUE, B912,048, by Andree Biallot, Ltd., New York, U.S.A. For perfumes (3)

AMWAY, 915,278, by Amway Corporation, Ada, Michigan, U.S.A. For soaps, detergents (not for use in industrial or manufacturing processes), eau de Cologne; non-medicated toilet preparations; cosmetic preparations; non-medicated bath preparations, preparations for the hair, shampoos, non-medicated mouth freshening preparations, dentifrices, and denture cleaning preparations, etc. (3)

WHITE CROSS (device), 918,042, by Cussons (International), Ltd., Kersal, Manchester, 7. For tooth powder, toilet powder, foot powder (not medicated), glove powder (being a toilet article), and toilet soap; all goods for export (3)

WHITE CROSS (device), 918,043, by Cussons Sons & Co., Ltd., Kersal, Manchester, 7. For tooth powder, toilet powder, foot powder (not medicated), glove powder (being a toilet article), and toilet soap; all being goods for sale in the United Kingdom (3)

SAVOX, 924,357, by Unilever, Ltd., Port Sunlight, Birkenhead, Ches. For soaps, detergents (not for use in industrial or manufacturing processes), etc. (3)

BENNY, B919,103, by Blendax-Werke, R. Schneider & Co., Mainz/Rhein, Germany. For perfumes, non-medicated toilet preparations, cosmetic preparations, preparations for the hair, dentifrices, depilatory preparations, shampoos, sachets for use in waving the hair, soaps, essential oils, toilet articles, aromatic substances for use in the manufacture of perfumes and perfumed articles, washing preparations; and bleaching preparations for laundry use (3)

FÉLICE, B919,898, by Unilever, Ltd., Port Sunlight, Birkenhead, Ches. For soaps, perfumes, non-medicated toilet preparations, cosmetics, essential oils, preparations for the hair, dentifrices (3)

Device, 920,455, by Charles Bedeman, Ltd., London, S.E.15. For perfumes, non-medicated toilet preparations, cosmetic preparations, preparations for the hair, shampoos and essential oils (3)

PEARLS OF SHANGRI-LA, 921,943, Studio Girl - Hollywood, Ltd., Havant, Hampshire. For perfumes, non-medicated toilet preparations, cosmetic preparations, dentifrices, depilatory preparations, toilet articles, sachets for use in waving the hair, shampoos, soaps and essential oils (3)

AMPHICOL, 896,678, by McKesson & Robbins, Ltd., Ramsgate, Kent. For chlorophenicol being an antibiotic (5)

CYTONE, 906,738, PSYTONE, 906,740, Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A. For pharmaceutical substances prepared for psychotropic use (5)

FOOTBALLER'S FRIEND, B908,812, Thos. Guest & Co., Ltd., Ancoats, Manchester, 4. For medicated lozenges (5)

ASTREM EXTRAICAIRE, 907,042, by Astrem, Ltd., London, W.1. PREPADIN 917,700, IDOSCRUB, 918,424, by Burr Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Godalming, Surrey. For pharmaceutical substances and preparations (5)

GOOD BOY YEAST-PLUS, 909,939, Armitage Brothers, Ltd., Nottingham. For veterinary preparations and substances, containing yeast (5)

DIPANZYM, 913,811, by Novo Industri A.S., Copenhagen, N., Denmark. For medicinal enzyme preparations (5)

BAYPLEX, 915,206, by Farbenfabrik Bayer, A.G., Leverkusen, Germany. For pharmaceutical preparations (5)

VENTRO-MIL, 916,784, by Riker Laboratories, Loughborough, Leics. For pharmaceutical and medicinal preparations, all treating intestinal disorders (5)

SURE-LAX, B917,167, by Alberto-Culver Co., Melrose Park, Illinois, U.S.A. For laxative preparations (5)

SPOFA (device), 917,903, by Spofa Společnost pro Zdravotnickou Vyrobu, Prague, Czechoslovakia. For medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations and substances for human and veterinary use; material for stopping teeth, dental wax; sanitary chemical substances; medical and surgical plaster material prepared for bandaging; bonds a strips, all being medical or surgical dressings; bandages; infants' and invalids' food; dietetic foods; antiseptics, disinfectants, bactericides, pesticides, germicides, herbicide insecticides, fungicides, and preparations for killing weeds and destroying vermin (5)

UNICLIFFE, 919,956, by Unicliffe, Ltd., Stonar, nr. Sandwich, Kent. For pharmaceutical, veterinary and sanitary preparations and substances; dietetic foods, dietetic preparations; infants' and invalids' foods; or septic, disinfectants; preparations for killing weeds and destroying vermin; medicinal and surgical plasters; materials prepared for bandaging; antiseptics impregnated in pads and materials; cellulose wadding for pads for hygiene; dental preparations; freshening and air purifying preparation; medicinal tea and preparations for making medicinal tea; and deodorants (5)

NEFTIVIT, 922,344, by Norwich Pharmacal Co., Norwich, New York, U.S.A. For pharmaceutical, veterinary and sanitary preparations and substances, disinfectants; preparations for killing weeds and destroying vermin (5)

AMPROTECTION, 922,494, by Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, New Jersey, U.S.A. For medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations and substances for human and veterinary use; sanitary substances (5)

GAF (device), B894,727, by General Anil & Film Corporation, New York, U.S.A. For photographic and cinematographic apparatus (9)

CANONEX, 920,138, CANOX, 922,304, Canon Camera Co., Inc., Tokyo, Japan

For photographic, electrophotographic, cinematographic and optical apparatus and instruments; spectacles and optical glass, etc. (9)

SNOOPY, 921,711, by Michael Stanfield Holdings, Ltd., London, W.C.1. For sunglasses, spectacles and eyeshades (9)

PRESSONITOR, 919,911, by Roche Products, Ltd., Welwyn Garden City, Herts. For surgical, medical and veterinary instruments, apparatus and appliances and parts (10)

NORAMAT, 918,189, NORATHERM, 918,193, NORAPER, 918,201, by Siemens Electrogerate, G.m.b.H., Munich, Germany. For electric and non-electric toothbrushes, etc. (21)

PATENTS

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS ACCEPTED

From the "Official Journal (Patents),"

August 28

Production of a pyridyl piperidine, Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. 1,129,511.

Preparation of salts of dicarboxylic acids. Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. 1,129,544.

Substituted bis-triazinylamino stilbene compounds and compositions thereof. J. R. Geigy, A.G. 1,129,548.

Manufacture of amides, Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. 1,129,552.

Phosphorus-containing pyrimidine derivatives and biologically active compositions containing them. Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. 1,129,563.

Cardiac pump. N. Barraclough. 1,129,596.

Supersensitised photographic silver halide emulsions. Ilford, Ltd. 1,129,650.

Method of producing alanine by enzyme reaction. Ajinomoto Co., Inc. 1,129,670.

Means for feeding hypodermic needles. W. A. Shields. 1,129,680.

Phosphonic acids and derivatives thereof. Proctor & Gamble Co. 1,129,687.

Intrauterine contraceptive device. B. P. Appleby. 1,129,712.

Derivatives of 10',11'-dihydrospiro [cyclopropane-1,5'-5'-H-dibenzo (a,d) cycloheptene] and spiro-cyclopropane-1,9'-fluorene]. Smith, Kline & French Laboratories. 1,129,718.

Tubing fluid for storing sutures. Ethicon, Inc. 1,129,774.

Medical treatment area. C. P. Smith. 1,129,779.

Phosphorus-containing pyrimidine derivatives and biologically active compositions containing them. Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. 1,129,797.

Preparation of 5-anilino-pyrimidines. Wellcome Foundation, Ltd. (Burroughs Wellcome & Co., (U.S.A.), Inc. 1,129,814.

Determination of chorionic gonadotrophin. Unimed, Inc. 1,129,829.

Haemoglobin product and preparation process. Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc. 1,129,873.

Steroidal 17-ketals. Merck & Co., Inc. 1,129,991.

Tetral derivatives. G. D. Searle & Co. 1,130,051.

Steroids and intermediates for the production thereof. G. D. Searle & Co. 1,130,052-53.

16-Methyl-4-pregnen-3 β -ol-2-ones and their preparation. E. Merck, A.G. 1,130,115.

Colletry compositions General Aniline and Film Corporation. 1,130,144.

Inhibition of oxidative deterioration using hydroxylated N-alkylamines. Sterling Drug, Inc. 1,130,165.

Steroid intermediates and the production thereof. G. D. Searle & Co. 1,130,189-90. British patent specifications relating to the above will be obtainable (price 4s. 6d. each) from the Patents Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, from October 9.

BOOKS RECEIVED

Mention here does not preclude a later review.

Pyridoxal Catalysis: Enzymes and Model Systems. — E. E. SNELL; A. E. BRAUNSTEIN; E. S. SEVERIN and YU. M. TORCHINSKY (editors). John Wiley & Sons, Ltd., Baffins Lane, Chichester, Sussex. 9 x 5½ in. Pp. xii and 770. 176s.

PRINT AND PUBLICITY

PRESS ADVERTISING

CUSSONS, SONS & Co., LTD., Kersal Vale, Manchester. Badas. Christmas campaign in *Sunday Times* and *Observer* colour magazines, *Nova*, *Queen*, *Vogue*, *Fashion* and *Bazaar*.

W. T. OWBRIDGE, LTD., Hull, Yorks: Owbridge's cough products. In women's magazines and *Sunday Press*.

SANITAS GROUP SALES, LTD., 43 Clapham Road, London, S.W.9: Liquifruta. In *Daily Express*, *News of the World*, *Daily Mirror*, *The People* and *T.V. Times*. November to March 1969.

SCOTT & BOWNE, LTD., 50 Upper Brook Street, London, W.1: Sta-blond. In *Rave*, *Petticoat*, *Hers*, *Honey*, *Nineteen*, *True Romances*, *Jackie*, *Mirabelle* and *True Story*. October to June 1969.

SOUTHALLS (SALES), LTD., Bessemer Road, Welwyn Garden City, Herts: Atrixo. In *Woman*, *Woman's Own* and *Woman's Weekly*.

A. WANDER, LTD., King's Langley, Herts: Ovaltine "Key to happier living" competition. In *Daily Mirror*, *Daily Express*, *Radio Times*, *T.V. Times*, *Family Circle*, *Competitor's Journal*, *Reveille* and *Weekly News*.

WHITEWAYS CYDER CO., LTD., Whimpe, Devon: Sanatogen tonic wine. In daily and Sunday newspapers and women's magazines.



"DISPENSER" UNIT: Illustrated is one of two new "dispenser" units available from Scott & Bowne, Ltd., 50 Upper Brook Street, London, W.1, for 4711 products Flow-on Ice Cologne and Colognettes, Black and Bremen blue (the traditional colour associated with 4711 packs) have been used to produce units that are well adapted for counter displays. The unit not shown is for 4711 Colognette.



FOR WINDOW OR COUNTER: New display unit for Seven Seas cod-liver oil products of British Cod Liver Oils (Hull and Grimsby), Ltd., Marfleet, Hull, Yorks.



DEODORANT TISSUES: Fresh'n Dainty tissues showing the discreet presentation of the tissue and its carton. The product is distributed by Dendron Richards & Appleby, Ltd., 94 Rickmansworth Road, Watford, Herts.

WILLS

MR. W. T. BALDERSTON, M.P.S., 2 Argyle Avenue, Luton, Beds, left £4,252 (£4,175 net).

MR. J. W. BATE, M.P.S., 14 Meadow Road, Oldbury, Warley, Worcs, left £38,670 (£38,537 net).

MR. J. BROCKLEHURST, M.P.S., Cherry Dene, Bower Lane, Mersham, Ashford, Kent, left £28,890 (£28,121 net).

MR. A. N. HOBBS, M.P.S., 3 Eastbridge Court, Station Road, Hythe, Kent, left £8,367 (£8,261 net).

MR. J. T. HUGHES, M.P.S., 14 Roman Road, Shrewsbury, Salop, left £11,226 (£7,676 net).

MR. H. MOORHOUSE, M.P.S., Southdene, 12 St. Mary's Avenue, Batley, Yorks, left £10,795 (£10,723 net).

MR. F. PARKIN, M.P.S., Fellside, Keswick Road, Grasmere, Westmorland, left £55,447 (£54,067 net).

MR. F. PURSE, M.P.S., 61 Ashleigh Road, Leicester, left £11,289 (£11,122 net). He left £100 to the Benevolent Fund of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, his household and personal effects to his wife absolutely, and the residue upon trust for her for life and then to the said Benevolent Fund.

MR. J. D. REES, M.P.S., 10 Manor Court Road, Nuneaton, Warwickshire, left £22,890 (£22,835 net).

MR. F. J. SPENCER, M.P.S., 157 Loxley Road, Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire, left £35,671 (£35,526 net).

COMING EVENTS

Items for inclusion under this heading should be sent in time to reach the Editor not later than first post on Wednesday of week of insertion.

Sunday, September 8

BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE, Birmingham. Until September 13. For details see p. 217.

Monday, September 9

FLUID POWER INTERNAL EXHIBITION, National hall, Olympia, London, W.14. Until September 13.

NORTHAMPTON BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Plough hotel, Bridge Street, Northampton, at 8 p.m. Film evening.

Tuesday, September 10

COVENTRY AND WARWICKSHIRE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY AND COVENTRY DIVISION, BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Tudor House, Spon Street, Coventry, at 8 p.m. Discussion meeting.

Wednesday, September 11

EDINBURGH CHEMISTS' GOLF CLUB, Prestonfield Golf Club, 6 Priestfield Road North, Edinburgh, 9. Play for "4711" prize and P. G. trophy.

Sunday, September 15

BRITISH VETERINARY ASSOCIATION, Swansea, Glam. Annual congress. Until September 20.

Advance Information

SCOTTISH PACKAGING EXHIBITION (SCOTPACK), Kelvin hall, Glasgow. November 12-16.

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